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**NĀPĪ VIJNANA,**

OR

**AN EXPOSITION OF THE PULSE.**

BY

THE RENOWNED PHYSICIAN-SAGE, SAN  
SEN, AND THE CELEBRATED  
SAGE, KANADA.

---

**TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH**

FROM

**THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT**

BY

**KAVIRAJ DHURMO DASS SEN GUPTA,**

EDITOR OF THE ASHTANGA HRIDOY,  
CHARAKSAMHITA, AND HINDU PATHOLOGY, ETC.

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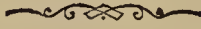
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# PREFACE.



The *Nāri Vijnāna*, or the Science of the Pulse, by the celebrated physician-sage of India is one of the gems of the Sanskrit Medical literature of the Hindus. Among the triumphs of the Hindu intellect and research must be reckoned this interesting treatise, which sheds a flood of light on the difficult and abstruse subject of the Human Pulse. The superstructure of the Science of Medicine is raised upon a knowledge of the Pulse as indicating health and disease. The perfection to which the ancient Hindus had carried this important branch of the healing art, is marvellous. The Hindu physicians, by noting the condition of a patient's Pulse, can predict the day,—nay, the very hour when he shall expire,—whether a patient will be cured or not, and other things of a like nature.

The present Hindu physicians affirm that the labors of their predecessors were aided and facilitated by the light of Yoga. In stating that the human system contains three and half *kotis* of blood-tubes, the commentator of our author reasonably remarks that this item of knowledge could not be attained by any other means than clairvoyance. The accuracy with which predic-



tions of death are made, seems to confirm one in this opinion, unsound as that may appear to the positive intellect of Europe.

The conception of a World-Literature first promulgated to the European public by the Philosopher-Poet of the century—Goethe—is one, the significance of which it is not easy to exaggerate. When the literature of each nation, retaining its peculiar character and idiosyncrasies, embodies and embosoms the literature of all other nations of the globe, the progress of humanity will attain a mighty access of vigor and velocity commensurate with the supreme importance of the cause of civilization. In this light, the labors of all those that are engaged in rendering Sanskrit works into English, attain immense value. The fusing of Western and Eastern thought, of realism and idealism, of utility and sentiment, of practical sense and poetry, is fraught with mighty consequences—may, almost be designated the Intellectual Millennium of the world.

I venture to place this shining light of literature before the English-speaking public. The bushel is taken from the light and it is placed on a hill-top, in order that all may be gladdened with its beneficent beams. English is the tongue of a sovereign on whose dominions the world-circum-ambulating Sun never sets; and it behoves every one interested in the progress of humanity to

spend himself in placing the precious gems of Sanskrit lore before the eyes of the English-speaking public, so that the wisdom of the East fusing itself with and supplementing that of the West, the progress of our species may be accelerated all the more vigorously.

How far I have succeeded in my endeavours, it is not for me to judge. Suffice it to say that if I meet with the encouragement of the general public as regards this virgin English publication of mine, I shall put forth successive efforts in this direction.

AYURVED MEDICAL HALL.

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*Simla, Calcutta.*

} **Dharmo Dass Sen Gupta,**  
KAVIRAJ.





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OR

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## NARI-VIJNANA,

OR

### THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PULSE.

BY

THE CELEBRATED SAGE, KANADA.

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# NARI VIJNANA, OR AN EXPOSITION OF THE PULSE.

## CHAPTER I.

### SALUTATION TO GANESA. (1)

नमो गणेशाय ।

शिवं प्रणम्य सशिवं शिवदं शिवकीर्त्तनम् ।

गुणातीतं गुणमयं व्यक्तमव्यक्तमव्ययम् ॥ १ ॥

सानन्दकविराजस्य सुहृदः प्रियकाम्यया ।

नाडीप्रकाशं तनुते सेनः श्रीयुतशङ्करः ॥ २ ॥

Bowing down to Siva (2) together with Sivā ; bestower of welfare ; unfolding the means of emancipation ; transcending the qualities (3) yet

---

(1) Ganesa, son to Siva, is the deity that brings auspiciousness to every undertaking, and as such is generally invoked first by authors.

(2) 'Cure should be asked of the Sun, wealth of Fire, knowledge of Sankara, and emancipation of Janārdhana.'

(3) *viz.*, Goodness, Passion, and Foulness. It is not easy to make European readers comprehend the peculiarly Hindu conception of these three qualities. Students desirous of an acquaintance with them, are referred to the English version of the Sāṅkhya Philosophy published under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, as also to Davis' *Philosophy of the Hindus*.

having them ; conditioned and unconditioned ; (1) and undeteriorating, the auspicious Sankara Sena, wishing well to his friend, the physician, (2) Sānanda, (3) composes this Exposition of the Pulse. I-2.

फलमाह ।

यद्यस्ति वातादिरुजां वुसुत्सा  
साध्यादि-विज्ञान-विशेष-लिप्सा ।  
यशोजिह्वापयशोजिह्वासा  
तदाबुधैरत्नसतिर्विधेया ॥ ३ ॥

If learned people wish to acquire a knowledge of ailments springing from (morbid) (4) air and the rest, desire to get well acquainted with curable

(1) *i. e.* existing *absolutely* before creation. 'The Soul or this Sole One verily existed at the beginning.' *Sruti*.

'The Cause of all beings, without cause, manifested by Goodness, Passion and Dullness, having eight forms, the Cause of the generation of this entire universe, named *avyakta*. It alone is the abode of all souls, as the Ocean is the receptacle of all waters'.

*Susruta*.

(2) 'A physician is named *Kavirāja*, prince of poets, by reason of his being a conger of the noblest qualities.'—*Commentator*.

(3) Another reading is *Sānandam-gladly*. Then the name of the 'friend' of our author must remain unknown.

(4) Air, Bile, Phlegm. Combination of any two or all three in a morbid condition.



and other (1) diseases, seek celebrity and shun censure, they should lend attention to what is said here 3.

अथ नाडीचक्रमाह ।

साङ्गत्विकोद्योनाङ्गोहि स्थूलाः सूक्ष्माश्च देहिनाम् ।

नाभिकन्दनिवद्धास्ता स्तिर्यग्गूर्ध्वमधःस्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥

ह्रस्वप्रति-सहस्रन्तु तासां स्थूलाः प्रकीर्त्तिताः ।

देहे धमन्यो धन्यास्ताः पञ्चेन्द्रिय-गुणावहाः ॥ ५ ॥

तासाञ्च सूक्ष्मशुषिराणि शतानि सप्त

स्युस्तानि यैरसकृदचरसं वहद्भिः ।

आप्याय्यते वपुरिदं हि नृणाममीषां

अम्नःस्रवद्भिरिव सिन्धुशतैः समुद्रः ॥ ६ ॥

System of blood-vessels.

Corporal beings have three and half *Kotis* of blood-tubes, gross and fine. They are fastened at the navel as at a root, and some are set obliquely, some upwards and some downwards. 4.

Of these, seventy-two thousand are described as gross. Those that conduct the qualities (respectively) of the five organs (of sense) in the body, (2) are superior. 5.

(1) *i. e.* incurable diseases, or those curable with difficulty.

(2) 'Those that in the body conduct the qualities (respectively), *viz.*, form, taste, sound, smell, and touch, of the five organs, *viz.*, the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue, and the skin, are superior.'

These (1) have seven hundred minute pores. These, continually carrying the essence of edibles, nourish the system of man, even as hundreds of streams replenish the ocean with water. 6.

---

(1) 'There are seven hundred gross blood-tubes. Their ramifications resemble the foliage of trees.' The principal tubes are forty. The blood-tubes are numbered three *kotis* and a half on account their being joined to the pores of the skin. Anent each of them being fastened to every pore, Susruta says, 'Their mouths are bound to the pores.' As for what is said in *Sivasanhitā*,—"In the inside of men there are three lacs and a half of blood-tubes", it is intended to notice only the more prominent ones. That mention has been made of three *kotis* and a half of blood-tubes is not absurd, as this number has been arrived at by the spiritual sight. In order that persons enquiring about the means of healing wounds, may not be disappointed, having regard to the number of blood-tubes with their branches and ramifications, it is said, "They are countless." It is also said, "The lord resident in the body is incapable of being seen by the eye. He is seen by the eye of cognition and the eye-sight of asceticism." "Those blood-vessels that are in the bodies of corporal beings, bound at the navel, branch around. The lives of creatures are at their navels, and life depends upon the navel (for its existence). The navel is covered with blood-tubes."

*Susruta.*

By 'These' we should understand *seven hundred* only of the two and seventy thousand blood-tubes enumerated above. This is inferable alike from the opinion of Susruta and the following *Sloka* :—*Sirā sata sapṭakena—seven hundred blood-tubes etc.*

आपादतः प्रततगात्रमशेषमेषा

मामस्तकादपि च नाभिपुरःस्थितेन ।

एतन्मदङ्ग इव चर्मचयेन नद्धं

कार्यं नृणामिह शिराशतसप्तकेन ॥ ७ ॥

As a drum (1) is bound with leather-strings, in this world the bodies of men are entirely covered from head to foot with these seven hundred blood-tubes, bound in front of the navel. 7.

---

Susruta says: 'There are seven hundred blood-tubes. Even as a field is watered by streams, this body (of ours) is sustained by these, performing the functions of contracting, dilating, &c.

'Even as a bark, having its ribs kept fast with many bonds, launched on deep waters, is competent to bear heavy loads, so man, having his joints bound with tendons, is capable of standing wear and tear.' *Bhavamisra*.

(1) *Mridanga*—drum. *Mrit*—earth, *anga*—body. Anciently and in some cases now, our drums were and are made of clay burnt.

"The navel-ring is the root of all the blood-tubes that course through the frame." *Raja Mārtanda* in *Pātanjali*.

*Susruta* says,—“The blood-vessels root at the navel. Therefrom they course upwards, downwards and obliquely.”

Regarding the navel-root, the *Gaduda Swarodaya* says,—“The sprouts that shoot from under the navel.”

It is said in *Susruta*,—‘Of these blood-tubes springing from the navel, ten course upwards, ten downwards, and four obliquely,—the ten coursing upwards, performing the



सप्तशतानां मध्ये चतुरधिका विंशतिः स्फुटाः तासामेकैष  
 परीक्षणीया, या दक्षिणकरचरण विन्यस्ता । चतुरधिकेति  
 प्रस्तुतत्वात् तदुक्तं “तिर्यक्कूर्मोदेहिनां नाभिदेशे, वामे वक्त्रं  
 तस्य पुच्छञ्च याम्ये । जङ्घाभागे हस्तपादौ च वामौ, तस्याधस्तात्  
 संस्थितौ दक्षिणौ तौ ॥ वक्त्रे नाडीद्वयं तस्य पुच्छे नाडीद्वयं तथा ।  
 पञ्च पञ्च करे पादे वामदक्षिणभागयोः” ॥

Of the seven hundred, four and twenty are perceptible ; and of these (twenty), one, forsooth, should be examined, namely, that which is set in the right leg and arm. ‘Four and twenty’ is said in accordance with what is said :—‘In the navel of corporal beings there is a tortoise (1) placed obliquely. Its mouth is at the left, its tail at the right. Its left hand and foot are cast upwards, and its right hand and foot are placed downwards. There are two pulses at its mouth, and two at its tail.

---

functions of hearing, touching, seeing, tasting, smelling, breathing, (2) yawning, feeling sorrow, (2) speaking, weeping, and other particular acts, maintain the body. Those about the heart spring in three divisions, numbering thirty. Those bearing in several couples Air, Bile, Phlegm, blood and the humours, are ten. Sound, form, taste, and smell are perceived by eight. By two is speaking performed. By two are loud sounds produced. Two serve the process of sleep. Two serve the purpose of waking. Two bear tears. Two course in the breasts of females, and the rest carry semen from the paps of males. (2) Thus is the number thirty (reached).’

(1) *i.e.* something resembling a tortoise.



There are five pulses each in its hand and foot at the left and right. (1)

एकेति एकस्या एव पाणिपादमध्यविन्यासात् । दक्षिणेति प्राधान्येन पुरुषाश्रयत्वं यदुक्तं “वामे भागे स्त्रिया योज्या, नाडी पुंसस्तु दक्षिणे । इति प्रोक्तो मया देवि, सर्वदेहेषु देहिनां” ॥ कूर्मावस्थिति-भेदेनैव स्त्रीपुंसयोर्वांमदक्षिणतः परीक्षा । तथाचोक्तं “स्त्रीणामूर्ध्वमुखः कूर्मः पुंसांपुनरधोमुखः । अतः कूर्मव्यतिक्रान्तात् सर्वत्रैष व्यतिक्रमः ॥ लक्ष्यते दक्षिणे पुंसां या च नाडी विचक्षणैः । कूर्मभेदेन वामानां वामेच्चैवावलोक्यते” ॥ नपुंसकस्य तु स्त्रीपुंसयोरन्यतराकारप्रकटतामपेक्ष्य परीक्षा । सास्यन्तु नस्यादेव ।

*Eka*—one (pulse)—is mentioned, because a *single* pulse is located in the hand and foot.

*Dakshina*—right (leg)—is said, having regard to the superiority of men over women. It is said, ‘The pulse of a female is set at the left, of a male on the right. This, O Goddess, I have said with reference to the bodies of all corporal beings. On account of the difference of position of the tortoise, a female’s and a male’s pulse are to be examined (respectively) at the left and at the right. (2)

---

(1) The number of its pulses, therefore, amounts to twenty-four.

(2) ‘The right pulse of a male, and the left one of a female, are respectively to be examined.’

It is also remarked, the tortoise in a woman has its face cast upwards, while that in a man looks down. Therefore all the difference hinges upon the difference of (the position of) the tortoise. 'In consequence of the difference of (the position of) the tortoise, the discerning examine that pulse of the right (hand) of the male that they examine of the left (hand) of a female. As regards a hermaphrodite, (1) its pulse should be examined, having regard to its manifesting the marks of a male or of a female. But the same course cannot be held with respect to each.

कृत्विमस्य तु प्रकृतिस्थतामात्रं । चरणेति दक्षिणस्य वाम-  
ग्रन्थिपश्चात्पार्श्वस्था, वामस्य तु दक्षिणग्रन्थि पश्चात् पार्श्वस्थैव  
सदुपदेशात् । तेन पादस्थ-पञ्चतः पृथक् द्वयं । करस्था तु वक्ष्यते ।  
प्राथम्येनैतत् । तथाच, नाड्योऽष्टौपाणिपात्कण्ठनासोपान्तेषु याः  
स्थिताः । तासु जीवस्य सञ्चारं प्रयत्नेन निबोधयेत् ॥ तथा,  
आगन्तुकं ज्वरं तृष्णा मायासं मैथुनक्रमं । भयं शोकञ्च कोपञ्च  
कण्ठनाडी निदर्शयेत् ॥ मरणं जीवनं कामं कण्ठरोगं शिरो-  
रुजां । श्रवणाननजान् रोगान् नासानाडी निदर्शयेत् ॥

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(1) If a hermaphrodite is of a masculine nature, his right pulse, if of a feminine nature, her left pulse, is to be examined. 'As respects a eunuch, his pulse should be examined, having regard to his nature.'—This remark of the commentator reads like a riddle.—*T.*

"Some, however, say that one should examine the left pulse of a hermaphrodite." *Commentator.*

चरसक्षणे रोगविशेषे वैशेषिकनेव । अन्यैरप्युक्तं,—“पाणिपात्  
कण्ठनासाक्षिकर्णजिह्वान्तमेढ्रगाः । वामदक्षिणतो लक्ष्याः षोडश  
प्राणबोधने ॥ तस्मात्सव्येन इत्यादि वक्ष्यमाणहेतुसमुदायार्थं  
मासामवेक्षणं ॥

As regards a eunuch, one should examine his pulse, having regard to his nature. (1)

*Charana—Foot. etc.* A person should, in consonance with wise injunctions, examine the Pulse passing behind the left joint of one's right foot, and that passing behind the right joint of one's left foot. For this (reason), this (Pulse) is different from the five others passing along the foot. I shall speak of the Pulse set in the hand. (2)

परीक्षाप्रकारमाह ।

सव्येन रोगधृतिकूर्परभागभाजा

षोडशाय दक्षिणकराङ्गुलिकावयेण ।

(1) The inference is that the left Pulse of a female and the right of a male are one and the same. The difference of their locality is attributable to the difference of the position of the tortoise in the male and the female.—T.

(2) This is the one generally examined. Still in the eight Pulses set in the hands, the feet, the (two) sides of the throat and of the nose, should the course of vitality be carefully tested. The Pulse about the throat indicates approaching fever, thirst, fatigue, approaching Paphian encounter, fright, grief, and wrath. The nasal Pulse indicates death, life, sexual urgency, and any disease of the throat, head, ear, or mouth.



अङ्गुष्ठमूलमधिपश्चिमभागमध्ये

नाडी प्रभञ्जनगतिः सततं परीक्ष्या ॥ ८ ॥

सव्येन करेण, रोगघृतिः गदधारणस्थानं मित्यापीडने हेतुः ।  
रोगाणां वातादि-पिण्डनवायूनां धारणं यथा स्यात् तथा आपीडेति  
कश्चित् । परमार्थतस्तु साचिघृति इतिपाठः प्राचीनसम्प्रदायसिद्धः ।  
तेन तिर्यक् करधारणं सुपपद्यते । भाग इति समुदित कफोणि-

## THE MODE OF EXAMINING THE PULSE.

Pressing with his left (hand) placed at the disease-bearing locality of the elbow, and with the three fingers of his right hand placed at the spot behind the thumb, should (the physician) always examine the Air-coursing (1) Pulse. (2)

(1) Owing to the lameness of both Bile and Phlegm, Air embodies in itself their motions as well,—for it has been said, ‘Bile is lame, Phlegm is lame, lame are also the impure elements. Even as clouds pour down rain wherever the wind drifts them, (Bile and Phlegm) course wherever Air bears them.’ The Pulse should always be felt to ascertain the approach of a coming malady.

(2) With regard to the final share in particular ailments, others have also stated that particular Pulses are to be examined. ‘In order to a knowledge of vitality, the sixteen Pulses passing the hands, the feet, the throat, the nose, the eyes, the ears, the tip of the tongue, and the penis, should be examined.’ Therefore the mode of examining these is given with reasons in the *sloka* beginning with *savya* (given below).



परं । भाजेति परीक्षाकालेऽपि तत्रैव हस्तस्थितये । आपीडेति  
अर्थात् नाडीं, एतच्चापीडनं वातादिपौर्वापर्यबोधनाय । अथेत्या-  
पीडनानन्तरं । नतु परीक्षाकालेऽपि आपीडनस्थितिः । दक्षि-  
णेति प्रायिकं, स्वपरीक्षायामन्यथात्वात् । त्रयेणेति योग्यतया  
तर्जनीमध्यमानामिकाग्रहणं । पश्चिमेत्यङ्गुष्ठस्याधोभागः ।

*Savyena etc—*with the left hand etc. The reason of pressing the elbow is embodied in '*roga-dhriti—locality of the ailment*. Some explain *roga-dhriti*, locality of the vitiated humours, Air, &c.

*Sachi-dhriti* is the reading of an older authority. This would indicate that the hand should be held bent (upwards). *Bhaga—the part just behind the raised elbow*. *Bhaga* indicates that the hand (of the physician) should remain there also at the time of examination. *Apidya—*pressing i. e. the Pulse. This pressing is in order to a knowledge of the succession of Air &c. *Atha—*after pressing (the patient's Pulse behind the thumb) ; but the pressure must not remain at the time of examination. *Dakshina—right hand*, refers to the fact that it is generally the case with the physician to examine the Pulse with his right hand, the exception being when he examines his own Pulse. *Trayena—three combined—*means that the fore-finger, the middle-finger and the ring-finger should touch the parts which they are respectively fitted to. *Paschima—the part behind the thumb*.

मूलेति क्षुद्रग्रन्थिग्रान्तभागमारभ्य । मध्य इति अङ्गुलिद्वयपरि-  
मितमूले । तदुक्तं अङ्गुष्ठस्य तु मूले या धमनी जीवसाक्षिणी ।  
तस्या गतिवशात् विद्यात् सुखं दुःखञ्च देहिनाम् ॥ तथा—

हस्तयोश्च प्रकोष्ठान्ते मणिवन्धेऽङ्गुलिद्वयं । पादयोर्नाडिका-  
स्थानं गुल्फस्याधोऽङ्गुलिद्वयम् ॥ कर्णमूलेऽङ्गुलिद्वन्द्वं नासा-  
मूलेऽङ्गुलिद्वयम् । एवमप्यङ्गुलिद्वन्द्वमग्रतः कर्णरन्ध्रयोः ॥ अङ्गुलि  
रेकयवः कणिशशाली । उक्तञ्च “सकणिश यव एक स्तत्-  
प्रमाणाङ्गुलिः स्यात् । तदुभयमितसङ्गन्येव नाडीप्रचारः । न  
भवति यदि तस्मिन् गेहिनी गेहमध्ये कथमिव गृहमेधी तत्र जीव  
स्तदा स्यात् ॥” प्रभञ्जनस्य गति र्यवेति नाड्यन्तरनिरासः ।

*Mulam*—beginning from the edge of the wrist,  
*Madhya*—the part behind the thumb measuring  
two *angulis*. It is said,—‘From the course of the  
blood-tube placed at the root of the thumb bear-  
ing witness to life, one should attain a knowledge  
of the happiness or the misery of corporal beings.’  
Further : ‘The locality of the Pulse is the space of  
two *angulis* behind the two wrists of the hands,  
two *angulis* behind the ancles of the feet, two *an-  
gulis* under the nose, and two *angulis* at the roots  
of the ears.’ (1) An *anguli* is a grain of barley with  
the spike. It is said, ‘A grain of barley with the  
ear is the measure of an *anguli*. In both these  
*angulis* the Pulse ranges as in a residence. As

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(1) The breadth of a grain of barley together with  
the ear must here be understood.

when the good-wife is not in a house, where is the goodman ? So without the Pulse, where is the living being ?

सततमिति सुस्थदशाया अपि । तदुक्तं “भाविरोगावबोधाय सुस्थ-  
नाडीपरीक्षणं” । अन्यत्रापि, “स्पर्शनादिभि रभ्यासात् नाडीज्ञो  
जायते भिषक् । तस्मात् परामृशेन्नाडीं स्वस्थानामपि देहिनां ॥  
परीक्षाच्च, स्पर्शनात् पीडनात् घातात् वेधनात् मर्द्दनादपि ।  
तासु जीवस्य सञ्चारं प्रयत्नेन विशोधयेत्” ॥ अपिना स्वेदात्  
दाहाच्च इत्यर्थः । वल्लक्षणवलवद्वलिष्ठाङ्गुलिच्छेपादिना वेदना-  
जननयत्नः पीडनं, मर्द्दनन्तु न तथेति लघूपायपश्चाद् गुरुपायव्यव-  
स्थेति क्रमो नापेक्षितः ।

*Prabhanjanagati*—through which Air courses. This implies disregard of the other (humours) of the Pulse. *Satatam*—always, i. e. even when a person is in health. It is said: ‘A healthy Pulse is to be examined in order to the ascertainment of impending illness.’ At another place: ‘A physician acquires an acquaintance with the Pulse by habitually feeling it. Therefore should he examine the Pulse even of the healthy’. The examination should be made in these ways: ‘One should carefully ascertain the course of vitality by touching hurting, striking, piercing, squeezing (the Pulse). By *api* is to be understood. ‘By sweating and burning as well.’ But it is not to be understood that the more powerful means should be resorted to after,



the weaker ones. *Pirana*—hurting—means 'striking for long with the stronger fingers and so producing pain'. Not so *marddana*.

परीक्षणीय माह ।

वातं पित्तं कफं द्वन्द्वं सन्निपातं तथैवच ।

साध्यासाध्यविवेकञ्च सर्व्वं नाडी प्रकाशयेत् ॥ ६ ॥

सन्निपातं विदोषजमिति सामान्यतः । साध्यासाध्यमिति विशेषतश्च द्वत्यर्थः । सर्व्वमित्येत दन्यञ्च रोगादिकं द्रव्युपसंहारः ।

इति शङ्कर सेन कृतौ नाडी प्रकाशे  
प्रथमोद्योतः ।

The Pulse discovers Air, Bile, Phlegm, or the morbid condition of all the three combined ; the knowledge of curability or incurability, and everything.

*Sannipata*—generally the three morbid humours combined. *Sadhyasadhyam*—curability or incurability in particular. *Sarvam*—everything *i. e.* these and other diseases. This is the conclusion. 9



## CHAPTER II.

अथ नाडी-विज्ञान-समय-माह ।

प्रातः कृतसमाचारः कृताचारपरिग्रहं ।

सुखासीनः सुखासीनं परीक्षार्थमुपाचरेत् ॥ १ ॥

प्रातरिति प्रायिकं, संध्याङ्गे उष्णतान्वितेत्यादुक्तेः ।

Having finished his morning (6) acts and observances, and being seated at his case, (the physician) should examine (the patient), after he also has finished his own morning acts and seated himself comfortably. I.

*Prate — morning*—implies that the Pulse should be examined generally in the morning, agreeably to the saying that at mid-day (the Pulse) is affected by heat.

निषिद्धकालमाह ।

तैलाभ्यङ्गे च सुप्ते च तथा च भोजनान्तरे ।

न तथा ज्ञायते नाडी यथा दुर्गतमा नदी ॥ २ ॥

तैलेति स्नेहमात्रोपलक्षणं । सुप्त इति निद्राकाले । भोजनान्तरे, भोजनमध्ये भोजनावसानमात्रे च तथाचोक्तं “सद्यःस्नातस्य सुक्तस्य क्षुत्तृष्णातपसेविनः । व्यायामह्लान्तदेहस्य सम्यक् नाडी न बुध्यते ॥” सम्यगिति वातभूच्छ्वादि-क्षणिक-रोगे तु नायं नियमः ।

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(6) At noon and in the evening the Pulse, having heat and rapidity of motion—characteristics common in fever—the physician cannot with certainty attain to a knowledge (of the patient's health.)

## INTERDICTED OCCASIONS.

When a person has rubbed his body all over with oil, (1) or is asleep or taking his meal, his Pulse cannot be known, resembling a river working its way with difficulty through impediments. 2

*Taila*—oil—means oil of any kind.

*Bhojanantare*—while taking his meal, and just after doing so. It is also said, 'The Pulse of one that has just bathed, that has finished his meal, (2) that is hungry or thirsty, that has exposed himself in the sun, or whose body is fatigued by physical exercise, cannot be understood.'

*Samyak*—adequately—implies that in epilepsy brought on by (morbid) Air, and other diseases lasting for a short time, this rule does not hold. 4.

(1) 'The oil derived from sessame and other oily substances.' *Bhava Prakasa*, *Suddhi-tatwa dhrita* : 'When, oil rubbed on the crown of the head, smears the entire body and gratifies the arms with its streams, this is *Abhyanga*'. But this is a special application of the term. Here, however, the rubbing all the limbs with oil is intended.

At these times the Pulse cannot be known on account of its then not being in its natural state.

The three *chas* imply the equal importance of the words connected by them.

(2) *Bhuktam*—that has fed—means that has just finished his meal.

अथ वातादि-स्वभाव-क्रममाह ।

आदौ च वहते वातो मध्ये पित्तं तथैव च ।

अन्ते च वहते श्लेष्मा नाडिकात्रयलक्षणं ॥ ३ ॥

आदाविति कफोणि-निपीडन-द्वितीय-क्षणे, नतु तर्जनी-निवेश-स्थले, नापि विनिगसना-विरहेण अनामिकार्पणस्थले, स्थानभेदस्य सर्वत्रावक्ष्यमाणत्वात्, वक्ष्यमाणगतिभेदस्य स्थानभेदानुपपत्तेश्च, तथा अनुभवाच्च ।

यत्तु आदौच वहते पित्तं, मध्ये श्लेष्मा तथैवच । अन्ते प्रम-  
ञ्जनोच्चेयः सर्वशस्त्रविशारदैरिति तदमूलं, पित्तस्य सर्वत्रैव मध्य-  
त्वेनाभिहितत्वात्, स्वस्थस्य तथा अनुभवाच्च । असाधप्रतायां पूर्वं  
पित्तगतिरित्यस्य लिखितत्वाच्च । समूलत्वेऽपि असाधप्रतादोषावेश-  
परं । पित्तकालपरम्बा “यदा यं धातुमाप्नोति” इत्यादुपगतेरिति  
केचित् । एवञ्च, वाताधिका भवेन्नाडी मधेऽत्र श्लेष्माधिका भवेत् ।  
अन्ते पित्ताधिका नाडी सन्निपाते विलक्षणेति यत् तदपि तथैव ।  
आदौ च वहते श्लेष्मा मधेऽत्र पित्तं तथैव च । अन्ते प्रमञ्जनोच्चेय  
इत्यपि यत् पटन्ति तदपि प्रातर्मध्याह्नादि परं उक्तयुक्तेः ।

## THE NORMAL CONDITION OF AIR, &c.

In the beginning courses Air, in the middle Bile in the same way, and last Phlegm.—These are the three characteristics of the Pulse. 3.

*Adau* means the next moment after pressing the elbow, but not the place where the fore-finger



is placed, (1) nor, for want of unanimity, the place where the ring-finger is placed. (This is inferable) from (the fact) that nowhere is difference of locality mentioned, that in what has been said with reference to the difference of the motions (of the Pulse), nothing has been asserted as to difference of place; and this conclusion is also arrived at on grounds of probability. 6.

As for (the saying), 'First courses Bile, and in the middle Phlegm, and Air must be understood to course last by those accomplished in all branches of learning,' this is baseless, because Bile is everywhere said to be in *the middle*; and this also appears from the examination of the (Pulse of the) healthy; as also from the fact that in incurable cases, Bile courses *first*. If the theory

[1] The Bhava Prakasa says, 'In excess of Air, the Pulse is known beneath the fore-finger, in Bile under the middle finger, and Phlegm is felt by the ring-finger.' But this does not appear reasonable all round. Inasmuch as the (reality of the) difference of locality is not advanced by any other, the revered Sankara says,—'Nowhere is the difference of locality insisted on.' The fact is that in order to the easy comprehension of his disciples, the revered Bhava Misra has brought forth the doctrine of difference of locality agreeably to the Logic of *Arundhati Daršana*. How else could the same Bhava Misra agree to this, '(The Pulse) courses obliquely and slow in excess of Air and Phlegm.' Therefore it is improper to make rough reflections on the elders.'



be granted, then all cases come under the category of the incurable. Some assert that Bile courses first (in time), in consonance with the saying, 'That which is in any particular humour &c.' Further : '(First) the Pulse courses with excess of Air, in the middle it is charged with Phlegm, and at the end it is overladen with Bile. In the morbid condition of the three humours combined, all the three characteristics are present.' This opinion is also like the others. 'First courses Phlegm, and in the middle Bile in the same way, and Air should be understood as coursing last.' This reading refers to morning, noon, etc., agreeably to the reason already given. (I)

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अथ सुस्थता-ज्ञानार्थमाह ।

“भूलता-गमन-प्राया स्वस्था स्वास्थप्रमथीशिरा” ॥ ४ ॥

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(I) “With reference to the preponderance of Phlegm, Bile and Air ( respectively ) in the morning, at noon and in the evening, Susruta has it, ‘This [Phlegm] gets predominant in winter from cold, and, in especial, in spring, in the morning and evening, and just after one has taken one’s meal. This (Bile) gets powerful in the summer season on account of heat, and specially after cloudiness is cleared up, as well as at mid-day, midnight, and while the food is digesting. This (Air) grows energetic in winter, in cloudy and windy weather ; particularly after the perspiration has dried up,—also in the early morning, near the close of day, and just after the food is digested.”

प्रायेति बाहुल्येन । स्वस्था परितो जाडप्ररहिता । स्वास्थप्रमयी  
सुस्थताव्यञ्जिका । उक्तञ्चान्यत्र “सुखितस्य स्थिरा ज्ञेया तथा वलवती  
मता” । स्थिरा मन्दगमना । वलवती, स्थौल्ये सति जाडप्ररहिता ।  
सुखमात्रेण पूर्वस्मात् भेदः । तथाच “प्रातः स्निग्धमयी नाड्यी,  
मध्याह्ने चोष्णतान्विता । सायाह्ने धावमाना च चिराद्रोगविवर्जिता ।”  
चिरादिति अतीतानागतयो द्वयोरपुक्तिः । अवान्तरभेदस्तु स्वल्पकाल-  
बहुकालव्यापकगतिभेदात् । एतच्च पथ्याशितानामेव ।

## CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTH.

A healthy Pulse has generally the motion of an earthworm, and is free from dullness. I

*Praya*—in most cases. *Swastha*—free from dullness all around. *Swasthamayi*—betokening health. It is also said elsewhere : ‘The Pulse of a healthy person is perceived as mild-moving and vigorous.’ *Sthira*—mild-moving. *Valavati*—full, yet without dullness. (The Pulse of) those living richly differs from that of those mentioned above. It is also remarked : “A Pulse that has long been free from disease, is cool in the morning, heated at mid-day, and rapid towards the evening.” *Chirat*—includes the past as well as the future. If such a movement continues for long, it must be understood that there has been no complaint in the past, nor will there be any in the future (a) for long ; if it continues for a short time, it must be understood that there has

been no illness in the past, nor will there be any in the future, for a short space. Such a Pulse belongs only to those that observe regular regimen.

अथ वातादीनां क्रमेण स्वभावमाह ।

वातात् वक्रगता नाडी चपला पित्तवाहिनी ।

स्थिरा श्लेष्मवती ज्ञेया मिश्रिते मिश्रिता भवेत् ॥ ५ ॥

वक्रेति वायोस्तिर्यग्गमनात् तिरोवहन्तीति । चपलेति वक्त्रे रुद्ध-  
ज्वलनात् ऊर्ध्वचञ्चला । स्थिरेति जलस्य नीचगमनात् अनुलूणा,  
मिश्रिते मिश्रचिह्ना भवति । तेन द्विदोषजे उभयचिह्ना, त्रिदोषजे  
सर्वलिङ्गेति ।

चपलता स्थिरतयोः समयभेदेनाविरोधः । तदुक्तं “कदा-  
चिन्मन्दगा नाडी कदाचिच्छीघ्रगा भवेत्” एवञ्च दोषादे रसस्थ-  
रूपस्थोक्तत्वात् ।

## THE NATURE OF AIR Etc.

From Air, the Pulse courses obliquely ; when charged with Bile, it is restless ; when overflowing with Phlegm, it is slow ; and when there is a combination (of any two or all of these humours ), the Pulse is characteristic of that combination. 5.

*Vakra—oblique.* In consequence of Air coursing obliquely, the Pulse (when charged with Air), courses obliquely. *Chapala—restless.* On account of fire flaming upwards, (a Pulse laden with Bile), is restless and moves upwards. *Sthira—slow.* As



water goes downwards, (a Pulse stocked with Phlegm) is mild-moving. When the humours are combined, the combination bears the characters of the several humours entering into it. Therefore in a combination of any two morbid humours, the peculiarities of both, and in that of all the three, those of them all, are present.

Restlessness and slowness, in consequence of each manifesting itself at different times, do not contradict each other. It is said, 'Sometimes the Pulse moves slow, sometimes it moves swiftly.' On account also of the humours being morbid, the above statement involves no contradiction.

उक्तवक्रतादिगतिसामान्यस्य क्रमेण विशेषत्वमाह ।

सर्पजलौकादिगतिं, वदन्ति विबुधाः प्रभञ्जनेन नाडी ।

पित्तेन काक-लावक, -मेकादिगतिं विदुः सुधियः ॥ १५ ॥

राजहंस मयूराणां, पारावत कपोतयोः ।

कुक्कुटस्य गतिं धत्ते, धमनी कफ-संघृता ॥ १६ ॥

आदिना वाते वृश्चिकगतिर्दोलायितगतिः । पित्ते काकगतिः, पुतगतिः कुलिङ्गकलविङ्कादिगतिः । कफे राजहंस-गज वराङ्ग-नादिगतिः । चय-प्रकोप प्रशसनदशाभेदस्तूह्य एव । अतश्च "वातेन नाडी-स्फुरणं जलौका, -मुजङ्गवद् वृश्चिकवच्च तिर्यक् । पित्तेन मण्डूक-कुलिङ्ग-लाव, -गति प्रतीतिं वुरुतेऽथ नाडी" । "मुक्तस्य वान्तस्य च मेदुरस्य निद्रारतस्यापि तथा रिरंसोः । कफाकुलस्याति-सुरस्ते-रतस्य, स्थौल्यं दधाना शिथिलं प्रयाति इति चयादि-त्रितय-धिया रामराजः ।



## SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Through excess of Air, say the wise, the Pulse has a motion resembling that of a serpent or a leech ; through excess of Bile, the Pulse courses like a crow, a quail or a frog ; and when Phlegm is superabundant, it moves like a swan, a peacock, a pigeon, a *Kapota*, (1) or a cock. 15—16.

In Air, the Pulse has a motion resembling that of a scorpion, and goes on waving. In Bile, it courses like a crow, leaping ; and moves like a fork-tailed shrike, or a sparrow. In Phlegm, it goes like a swan, an elephant, or a superb damsel. (2) The waxing and the waning of (the humours) and their different conditions are understood (in what is said above). (3) Therefore (it is) moreover (said) : 'Through Air, the Pulse moves obliquely like a leech, a serpent, or a scorpion. Through Bile, the Pulse appears to course like a frog, a fork-tailed shrike, or a quail.'

'(The Pulse) of one that has fed, or thrown up, or is fatty, asleep, sexually inclined, phlegmatic, or luxurious, courses full and slowly. Ramaraja has written this, pondering over the humours.'

(1) A pigeon with a party-colored neck.

(2) The poetic instinct never entirely leaves a Hindu. In a treatise devoted to the exposition of so abstruse and dry a topic as the Human Pulse, the author could compare the Pulse's course at a certain time with that of a *superb damsel*.

(3) This is obscure and the annotator is silent.—T.

वातादि-वृद्धज-नाड़ी-गति-भेदानाह ।

सुहृः सर्पगतिं नाड़ीं सुहृर्भेकगतिं तथा ।

वातपित्तद्वयोद्भूतां प्रवदन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ १७ ॥

सुजगादि गतिं नाड़ीं राजहंसगतिं तथा ।

वातश्लेष्मसमुद्भूतां भाषन्ते तद्विदो जनाः ॥ १८ ॥

मण्डूकादिगतिं नाड़ीं मयूरादि गतिं तथा ।

पित्त-श्लेष्म-समुद्भूतां प्रवदन्ति महाधियः ॥ १९ ॥

आदिना वातादेरन्य धर्माणा सुक्ताना मपि ग्रहणं एवञ्च  
पौर्वापर्यं व्यतिक्रमेणापि कच्छु साध्यादितं ।

## THE MOTIONS OF THE PULSE IN ANY TWO HUMOURS.

A Pulse, say the wise, momentarily coursing like a serpent, and momentarily like a frog, is fraught with Air and Bile ; and a Pulse, say those conversant with it, coursing like a serpent and a swan, is surcharged with Air and Phlegm. A Pulse, declare persons endowed with high understanding, moving like a frog and a peacock is fraught with Bile and Phlegm.

(2) By *adi* is implied that all the attributes which have been before assigned to Air, etc, besides those mentioned here, must also be understood of them. (1) Further, if the sequence of the

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(1) This is very obscure, but the text is answerable for it. The meaning, as I fancy, is that when *adi* is joined

movements (of the humours) is disturbed, follows hardness of cure or incurability. (I)

अथ त्रिदोषजामयाह ।

उरगादि-लावकादि, -हंसादीनाञ्च विभ्रती गमनं ।

वातादीनाञ्च समं, धमनी सम्बन्ध साधत्ते ॥ २० ॥

सममिति नूनाधिकता निरासः । क्रमगत्याह नासाध्यत्वं ।

तथाच, लाव तित्तिरि वार्त्ताक, गमनं सन्निपाततः । कदाचिन्मन्दगा  
नाडी, कदाचिच्छीघ्रगाभवेत् । त्रिदोष प्रभवे रोगे विज्ञेया सा भिष-  
खरैः ॥ पित्तक्रमतया कृच्छ्रसाध्यत्वं असाध्यत्वञ्च ।

## OF THE THREE MORBID HUMOURS.

A Pulse coursing like a serpent, etc., a leech, etc. and a swan etc., may have Air and the rest in equipoise. 20

*Saman*—absence of more or less. If the motions of a serpent etc. are perceived in order, (a) the case is not incurable. When all the three

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to a word, as in *bhujagadi*, it must be understood that besides the animal named, the Pulse's course resembles the motions of the other animals mentioned before.—T.

(I) 'In the beginning courses Air ; in the middle, Bile ; and in the end Phlegm in the same way.' If the Pulse courses in this manner, the disease is easily curable. In ordinary reversions of this order, the disease is hard of cure. But if this order be reversed radically, the case is incurable.



humours are morbid, the Pulse sometimes courses like a quail, a francoline partridge or a *Vartaka*? 'In the predominance of the three humours in a disease, the Pulse, it must be known by the foremost of physicians, sometimes courses slow, and sometimes swift. When the Pulse has the Bile first and then the others, the case is either incurable or difficult of cure. (I)

विशेषजमुक्त्वा सामान्यतः सुखसाध्यत्वमाह ।

यदा यं धातु माप्नोति, तदा नाडी तथागतिः ।

तदाहि सुखसाध्यत्वं, नाडीक्षानेन गम्यते ॥ २१ ॥

अयमर्थः, अपराङ्गादौ नाडी वातोलूणा प्रथमं वातगत्यैव वहति, ततो यथायथं पित्तादिगत्या, नतुपत्तोलूणत्वे वातादिगत्या, तदा सुखसाध्यत्वं, व्यतिरेकेण व्यतिरेकः । तदुक्तं मन्यैः,—नाडी यथा-  
काल गति स्त्रयाणां प्रकोप शान्त्यादिभि रेव भूयः इति ।

## SYMPTOMS OF CURABILITY.

If the Pulse flows agreeably to the tone of the system at the time being, the examination of it discloses easy curability. 21

(I) Even when all the humours are morbid, if the Pulse first courses like a serpent, etc., in the middle like a *lavaka* etc., and last like a swan, etc., the case then is not to be considered as incurable.

If the Pulse shows first the motion of Bile, in the middle the motion of Air, and last the motion of Phlegm,



This is the sense. In the beginning of the afternoon, the Pulse is filled with air, and courses with the motion of the Air preponderant ; and then course successively Bile, etc. But when Bile preponderates, Air etc. must not make themselves prominent. Then is the disease easily curable.—But the reversal of this changes matters. Others have also again asserted this : ‘With reference to the three ( periods ), the Pulse, coursing in harmony with the hour, is high, low,’ &c.

असाध्य रूप साह ।

मन्दं मन्दं शिथिल-शिथिलं व्याकुलं व्याकुलम्वा,  
स्थित्वा स्थित्वा वहति धमनी याति नाशञ्चसूक्ष्मा ।  
नित्यं स्थानात् स्खलति पुनरप्यङ्गुली संस्पृशेद्वा,  
भावैरेवं वज्रविधविधैः सन्निपातादसाध्या ॥ २२ ॥

मन्दं मन्दं मिति सुद्धरनुद्भूतं शिथिल शिथिल मिति स्खलद्गति रूपं । व्याकुलं व्याकुल मिति त्वस्तवदितस्ततो गमनं । वाशब्दः समुच्चये । स्थित्वा स्थित्वेत्यादित्याच तत्तद्रूपैव गतिः । नाशमदर्शनं याति गच्छति, कदाचिन्नाडी सन्दोऽपि न सम्भाव्यते इत्यर्थः ।

सूक्ष्मेति यदि लभ्यते तदा तथैव । नित्यं प्रायः । स्थानादिति स्थानमङ्गुष्ठमूलं तस्मात् स्खलति कदाचित् तत्र सन्दोऽपि न

or any other succession analogous to this, the case should be considered as either incurable or difficult of cure. The symptom of incurability : ‘First there is the motion of Bile, next that of Air.’ etc.

संलभ्यते इत्यर्थः । तदुक्तं “हन्ति च स्थानं विचुप्रते” ति, “क्रमेण त्यजति स्थानं या नाडी सा चमृत्यवे” इति च । नित्यं स्थानात् स्फुरतीति कुसम्प्रदायपाठः । पुनरपीति कियद्विलम्बेन । अङ्गुली अङ्गुलीमूलं । संस्पृशेत् अकस्मात् स्फुरेत् । एवं इत्येवं रूपैर्वज्रविधौ भावे धम्मैः । उक्तञ्चान्यत्र “महातापेहपिशीतत्वं शीतत्वे तापिता शिरा । नानाविध गति र्यस्य तस्य मृत्युर्नसंशयः” । महेत्याशयाकृष्ट-पित्तादि-कृत-ताप-निरासः । शीतत्वमित्यत्रापि महेति सम्बध्यते । तथा विदोषे स्पन्दते नाडी मृत्युर्कालेऽपि निश्चला । निश्चला स्पन्दसामान्याभाववती । अतीसारादौ तु हस्तपादादि स्वेदादिना स्पन्दोपलम्भात् ।

## SYMPTOMS OF INCURABILITY.

A Pulse having all the three humours morbid, which courses now slow on, now slack on, now eager on, and now intermittent, and now faintly fades away ; which is not perceived at its usual place, and then is perceived there,—a Pulse having such diverse movements, betokens incurability. 22

*Mandam mandam*—slowly on. *Sithilam sithilam*—signifies a motion as of a falling off. *Vyakulam vyakulam*—going hither and thither like one in a hurry. The word *va* is inclusive. *Sthwittwa sthwittwa*—pausing at intervals and then going on as before. *Nasam*—becomes imperceptible ; sometimes the Pulse is not felt even. This is the sense.

*Sukshma*—even when perceived, it is felt as faint. *Nityam*—usually. *Sthanat*—*sthanam*—the locality *i. e.* the root of the thumb, falling off from thence. The sense is : ‘Sometimes no motion even is perceived there.’ It is said,—‘The lapsing from its locality is fatal’ etc. Also, ‘The Pulse that gradually quits its place, does so to expire.’ *Nityam sthanat sphurati*—always manifests itself out of its place—this is the reading of a vicious authority. *Punarapi...after a while. Angulim...the root of the finger. Samspriset*—makes itself felt. *Evam...in this manner ; in these diverse ways.* It is also said elsewhere : “The death of that person is sure whose Pulse is cold in great heat ( of the body ), and hot in coldness (of the body). *Maha* etc., exclude heat generated by Bile attracted to any part. (I) *Sitatwam*—coldness—Great is to be understood also of this. In the morbid condition of all the humours combined, the Pulse, albeit moveless ( for a long while), moves even at the moment of expiration. *Nischala*...wanting in ordinary pulsations. In *chronic diarrhea, etc.* the hands and feet manifest pulsations through sweat.

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(I) Touching Bile attracted to any part : ‘When after the exhaustion of Bile and Phlegm. Bile in its natural condition courses over various parts of the body, pain and burning are intermittently felt there ; and the patient feels physically irritated, and has langour and weakness.’ *Charaka,*



तथाच ।

पूर्वं पित्तगतिं प्रभञ्जन गतिं स्नेह्याण माविभ्रतौ,

सन्तान भ्रमणं सुहृर्विदधतौ चक्राविरूढामिव ।

तीव्रत्वं दधतौ कलापि गतिकां सूक्ष्मत्व मातन्वतौ,

नोसाध्यां धमनीं वदन्ति मुनयो नाडी-गति-ज्ञानिनः ॥ २३ ॥

पूर्वमिति क्रमविपर्यये पित्तादिगतिमतौ, मुहुः वारम्बारं, एवं क्रमेण चक्रोपरि भ्रास्यमाणांमिव । तथा तीव्रत्व मतिशयवेगं । एवञ्च कदाचिन्मयूर वद्गमनां, तथोत्तरोत्तरं कृशता मासादयन्ती-मिति विशिष्टो हेतुः । तथाचान्यत्र, अतुप्रचक्रा स्थिरात्यन्तं, याचेयं मांसवाहिनी । याच सूक्ष्माच वक्राच तामसाध्यां विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ अतुप्रचक्रा सहजतोऽप्युच्चतरा, पृथगिवोद्गता । स्थिरेति कदाचित् प्रणिधानेनैव गम्यमानस्यन्दा च, मांस-वाहिनी मांसाहार द्वगतिमती । लगुङ्गप्राया मांसेन समं वहतीति न युक्तं, तद्रूप-परिचायक-प्रकारस्यानुक्तत्वात् । इयमिति वैशिष्ट्यबोधनाय । या च सूक्ष्मा च वक्राचेति पृथगेव वाक्यान्तरं इति ।

A Pulse, say those versed in its motions, in which Bile flows first, Air (next), and Phlegm (last) ; which goes on moving momentarily as if it were placed on a wheel ; which is furious ; which moves like a peacock ; and which becomes (gradually) fainter, betokens incurability.

*Purvam*...(the Pulse) which, reversing the natural order, has Bile (flowing first). *Muhu*...again and again ; and, which by and by goes as if it were rolling on a wheel. *Tivrattwam*...excessive



swiftness. And sometimes coursing like a peacock ; and then gradually becoming fainter. This is the special cause. And also elsewhere : The Pulse which is high heaving, which is quiet to a degree, which courses as when one has taken meat, and which is fine and oblique, betokens incurability.

*Atyuchchaka*...higher than ordinary ; seeming as if a separate Pulse were coursing. *Sthira*...‘whose motions are perceptible with great attention. “*Man-savahini*...moving, as when a person has taken meat, like a thick stick. ‘Coursing like flesh’ is not a reasonable interpretation in the absence of particularization as to the way. *Iyam*...emphasises. *Ya cha sukshma cha vakra* : ‘That which is fine and oblique’ ; the terms are separated.

असाध्यत्वापवाद माह ।

भार-प्रवाह-मूर्च्छा, भय-शोक-प्रसुख-कारणाज्जाडो ।

संमूर्च्छितापि गोदं, पुनरपि सा जीवितं धत्ते ॥ २४ ॥

चिरतर-वहल-भारोदवहनेन वा, विष-वेग-धारा-वाहिरुधिर-सन्दर्शनादि-जनित-मूर्च्छया वा, राक्षसादि-सन्दर्शनादि भव-भयेन वा, पुत्रादि-विरहज-शोकातिरेकेण वा, संमूर्च्छितापि अतिनिस्पन्दापि । गाढमिति सुतरांकाश्यादि योगेऽपीत्यर्थः । पुनरपि साध्यतां यातीत्यर्थः । भावानां रत्यादीनां प्रवाहः भावप्रवाह इति न युक्तं, भय शोकयोः पृथगभिधानात्, प्रसुखेत्यनेन हेत्वन्तराभिधानाच्च । तदुक्तं, । पतितः सन्वितो भेदी, नष्टशुक्रश्च यः पुमान् ।

शाम्यते विस्मयस्तस्य न किञ्चित् स्मृतप्रकारणं ॥ पतितः उच्चादितः ।  
 सन्धितः अस्थिप्रादि-सन्वासेन संहितः । भेदी अतोसारवान् ।  
 नष्टशुक्रः अतिरमणेन यच्छादिना वा शुक्रक्षयवान् । विस्मयः  
 असाध्यत्वानुमानं । शाम्यते नावतरति । कारणन्तु प्रागुक्तं तत्तदेव ।  
 तथा बालानां सतिमूढानां मूकानामपि देहिनां । उन्मत्तानां सभि-  
 न्यास-प्रमूढ-मनसामपि ॥ व्यस्तं समस्तं द्वन्द्वञ्च दोषरूप विशेषतः ।  
 शाम्यते इति पूर्व्वेणान्वयः । बालानां स्तन्यपानानां अति मूढानां,  
 अतिमूर्च्छितानां, उन्मत्तानां उन्मादमूतोन्माद अस्तानां अभिचारा-  
 भिशाप दुष्ट मनसामपि । व्यस्तं एकैकश् स्तेन व्यस्तसमस्ततया  
 क्रमेण व्युत्क्रमेण वा सन्निपात वद्वहनेपि न तथा । तथाच,  
 अजीर्णं वातरोगेच, व्यायामे मैथुने चमे । तप्ताङ्गे चागमाक्रान्ते,  
 नाड्यप्रवृत्ता न स्मृतप्रवृत् ॥ अव्यक्ता अनुह्यमानस्यन्दा पूर्व्वोक्त रूप  
 वृत्तावपि न प्रमिता ।

अन्यत्रापि तथा भूताभिषङ्गेऽपि त्रिदोष वदुपस्थिता । समं या  
 वहते नाड्यी तथाच न क्रमं गता । अपस्मृतप्ररोगाङ्गा नाड्यी तत्-  
 सन्निपातवत् ।” भूताभिषङ्गे, तथा सामान्याभिषङ्गेच । देवदुष्टादौ  
 नाड्यी सन्निपातधर्म्मशालिनी उपस्थिता आपातत एवं भवन्ति नतु  
 तत्फलप्रदा । भेदमाह, सममिति वातपित्तस्वभावक्रमवती । तथा  
 क्रमं व्यतिक्रमं न गता, तस्मात् अपस्मृतः स्मृतरहिता । पर-  
 मार्यतः सन्निपातवदपि सन्निपातजन्या न स्यात् । तदुक्तं, स्वस्थान-  
 हीने शोकेच, हिमाक्रान्तेच, निर्गदाः । भवन्ति निश्चला नाड्यो  
 न किञ्चित् तत्र दूषणं ॥

स्वस्थानेति अतुच्छादितः पतने । अङ्गुष्ठ-मूलतः चलन इति तु  
 नार्थः, निर्गदा इत्यसङ्गतेः । निर्गदा अपि निश्चलाः सम्भवन्ति ।

दूषणं असाधप्रत्यक्षमः । तथाच “विस्त्रच्यां दृश्यते नैव, नैव स्थानं  
 विमुञ्चति” । स्थानादन्यत्वादर्शनं । अन्ये त्वाहुः, स्तोकं वातकफं  
 दुष्टं, पित्तं वहति दारुणं । पित्तस्थानं विजानीयात् भेषजं तस्य  
 कारयेत्” ॥ अयमर्थः कफवातनाडी किञ्चिद् वहति दुष्टं क्षीणा-  
 धिकत्वात् द्वाभ्यामपि विशेषा दुष्टं, पित्तं विषम वेगेन वहति तदा  
 प्रतीकारार्थं भेषजं कुर्यात्, असाध्यता नस्यात् इति यावत् । अत्र  
 कश्चित् “स्रस्थान च्यवनं यावत्, धमन्या नोपजायते । तदा तच्चिह्नं  
 सत्वेऽपि ना साधप्रत्यक्ष मिति स्थिति रिति । तच्च प्रायिकं तात्-  
 कालिकं । अन्यथा बहुधा व्यभिचारदर्शनात् । हन्ति च स्थान-  
 विच्युतेत्यत्र चकारस्यायोग व्यवच्छेदकत्वमर्थः ।

When the Pulse through the bearing of a bur-  
 den, a swoon, fear, grief, or any other cause, is  
 entirely reft of its motion, revives. 24.

Through the long bearing of a heavy burden,  
 through swoon induced by the powerful action of  
 any poison or the sight of blood, etc. Or through  
 fear arising from a sight of Rakshasas, or through  
 excessive grief from loss of a son etc., the Pulse,  
 although manifesting no motion. *Garham* in-  
 cludes the idea of extreme weakness. Again be-  
 comes curable... This is the meaning. *Bhovanam*...  
 Of the sexual sense. *Pravaha*—course. *Bhavapra-*  
*vaha*—sexual impulse. This cannot properly  
 be the sense. *Bhaya* and *soka* are to be taken se-  
 parately. *Pramukha*...headed by...implies other  
 causes besides those mentioned. It is said : ‘The



case of one fallen from a height, that has his dislocated bone set, that is suffering from diarrhea, that has undergone severe exhaustion, is not incurable ; and there is nothing arguing his death.' *Patita*...from a height. *Sandhitah*...that has his bone set. *Bhedi*, having diarrhea. *Nashtasucra*—that has undergone seminal exhaustion through pthysis or excessive seminal indulgence. *Vismaya*, conclusion of incurability. *Samytae*...doth not come. The foregoing several reasons are assigned. Again : 'If the Pulse of an infant, one that is under a swoon, that is dumb, that is insane, that is under a curse, shows any reversal of the normal succession of movements ( of the humours) ; or the morbid condition of any two or three, the case is not to be considered as incurable.' *Valanam*, infants ; a suckling. *Ati-mushanam*—those under a profound swoon. *Unmattanam*—mad in consequence of being possessed by evil spirits. Or one whose mind is under malign influence on account of some curse. *Vyastam*—with ( the Pulse) for the instant with its natural succession of movements reversed ; or when any two or three morbid humours flow. These do not betoken incurability. Again : 'When, in indigestion, or in gout, in physical exercise, in heat of body ( from exposure to the sun, etc.), in langour (from a wash or exposure to cold), the Pulse is not perceived, this does not bring on death." *Avyakta*, without



pulsation. These also, like those mentioned above, do not betoken death.

In another place it is also said : "When a person is possessed by evil spirits, the case seems as of the three morbid humours." The Pulse that keeps its normal succession and does not reverse it, although looking as if having the three humours morbid, is yet hale.' *Bhuta-bhishange*—'possession by evil spirits', common possession by common spirits, the Pulse, vitiated, at first appears as if it were a case of the three morbid humours ; but it does not result in the same effects. The difference is stated, *Samam*,—having Air, Bile etc. flowing in natural sequence. And *Kramam*—change, undergoing no alteration. Thence no death will ensue. The cream of the import is : Although looking like a case of the three morbid humours, it really is not so.—It is said : 'When a person falls from a height, in grief, or when one has been overcome by cold, one's Pulse, although healthy, may be deprived of its motion. This does not imply any defect.'

*Swasthana*—fall from a height. The lapsing of the Pulse from the root of the thumb is not meant ; as this would be inconsistent with 'nirgada'—illness. A Pulse albeit healthy may become moveless. The confusion of incurability with a case like this is censured. It is also said : 'In cholera, the Pulse, although not perceptible, does

not (entirely) leave its locality. It is not perceived anywhere save its locality. Others, however, have observed : "If vicious Air and Phlegm course a little morbidly, but if Bile courses furiously, (the physician) should know the locality of Bile, and administer medicines thereto." The sense is : In a Pulse charged with Phlegm and Air coursing somewhat morbidly in consequence of debility, both abound. But Bile courses violently ; therefore, to remedy this, medicines must be administered. There is no incurability ( in such a case ). Some one says in this connection, So long as the Pulse does not go off from its proper locality, the case, albeit having. (other) symptoms of incurability, must for certain be considered *not incurable*. *This happens at the last moments* ( 1 )—i. e. the Pulse leaves the root of the thumb. The case is not considered incurable from the presence of various co-existing symptoms. The lapsing of the Pulse from its place is fatal.

तथाच ।

क्षणाद्गच्छति वेगेन शान्ततां लभते क्षणात् ।

सप्ताहान्मरणं तस्य यद्यङ्गं शोधवर्जितं ॥ २६ ॥

क्षणादिति द्रुतं द्रुतं नतु कदाचिदिति । शान्तता सन्तुपलभ्यमानत्वं । शोधेति तत्सत्वे चिरमेवेत्यर्थः ।

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(1) The meaning is unfolded below : 'The Pulse never leaves its locality, but, at the worst, remains latent there's.

A person whose Pulse moves fast momentarily, and momentarily falls into quiescence, will die after the seventh day, if his body be free from flux. 25

*Kshanat*—rapidly again and again ; not sometimes. *Santatam*—imperceptibility when one has flux, one's Pulse is always rapid.

प्रसङ्गात्काल निर्णय माह ।

मूलता-मुजगाकारा, नाडी देहस्य संक्रमात् ।

विशीर्णे क्षीणतां याति, मासान्ते मरणं भ्रवं ॥ २५ ॥

कदाचित् महीलतावत् कृशा, तद्गतिवदतिमल्लण-वक्रगमनाच्च ।  
कदाचित् सर्पवत्परिपुष्टा तद्गतिवद् बलवद् वक्रगमनाच्च । वक्र-  
गमनेति वैशिष्ट्येन सुस्थदशातो नेदः । इत्यञ्च कदाचित् अलभ्यतां  
अतिकृशताञ्च यदि गच्छति । देहेति देहक्रम मपेक्ष्य, तेन देहोऽपि  
यदा कदाचित् कृशः, कदाचित् शोधादिना स्थूलः स्यात् तदा  
द्वितीये मासि म्रियते इत्यर्थः ।

### TIME OF DEATH.

When a person's Pulse is like an earthworm or a serpent ; and when as the body gets feebler, the Pulse also grows fainter, his death will surely take place at the end of a month. 26

Sometimes lean like an earthworm ; smooth and oblique-coursing like the motion of an earthworm. Sometimes full like a serpent, vigorous

and oblique-coursing like a serpent. *Vakragamana*—as a special feature, differentiates the Pulse in question from a healthy one. Sometimes the Pulse is imperceptible, or very feeble.

*Deha*—means agreeably to the gradual condition of the body growing feebler by degrees. From this it must be understood that when the body grows lean or swells through flux &c., the patient will die in the next month.

तथाच ।

तिर्यग्गयव-प्रमाणेन या सुञ्चति निजासदम् ।

पञ्चाहाद् भाविनं मृत्युं पाद नाड्यो निदर्शयेत् ॥ २७ ॥

तिर्यगिति आयामेनोर्ध्वं सम्बन्ध परित्यागः नतु सर्वथा ।

A person, the Pulse of whose foot forsakes its own place by a grain of barley held awry, will die after the fifth day. 27

*Tirjak*—excludes upward course in consequence of fatigue, but not always.

तथाच ।

जहाति यस्य स्वस्थानं यवाङ्गमपि नाडिका ।

न स जीवित माप्नोति त्रिदिनाभ्यन्तरे मृतिः ॥ २८ ॥

एषातु करस्थैव सामान्यतया प्रकरणात् । पादस्थेति क्वचित् तथाहि,

He whose Pulse leaves its locality by half a grain of barley will expire within three days. 28



In consequence of the statement being made in an ordinary manner, this Pulse must be taken as that belonging to the hand. Sometimes the Pulse of the foot is to be understood, for it is said.

हिमवद्विशदा नाडी, ज्वरदाहेन तापिता ।

त्रिदोष-स्पर्श-भजतां, तदामृत्युर्दिनत्रयात् ॥ २९ ॥

यदा निरन्तरं ज्वरदाह तापौ, शैत्येण नाड्याः । त्रिदोषेति सन्निपात लक्षणसत्वे एव भवति ।

‘If the Pulse of a person heated with the burning of fever, and having his three humours vitiated, appears ice-cold, then he will expire after three days.’ 29

When one in incessant heat from the burning of fever has his pulse cold. *Tridosha* : this happens when all the humours are morbid:

किञ्च ।

निरीक्ष्या दक्षिणे पादे तथाचैषा विशेषतः ।

मुखे नाडी बहेन्नित्यं ततस्तु दिनतुर्य्यकं ॥ ३० ॥

गतं भ्रमरकस्येव बहेदेकदिनेन तु ।

कन्देन सन्दते नित्यं पुनर्लगति चाङ्गुली ।

मध्ये द्वादश यामानां मृत्युर्भवति निश्चितं ॥ ३१ ॥

दक्षिणे इति पुंसः, स्त्रियास्तु वाम एव । तथेति करस्थैव । विशेषतो विशेषज्ञानार्थं । यदि चोभय नाड्यपि मुखे पुरोभागे नित्यं सदा बहति तदा दिनचतुष्टयं प्राप्य । भ्रमरस्य परिभ्रमण रूपं गमनमिव मुखे एव यदि बहति तदा एक दिवसेन । कन्दे मूले

स्यन्दनस्थाने कदाचित् न स्यन्दते खल्यं स्यन्दते इति सम्भाव्यते ।  
 खल्येवेति पाठे तत्रैव खल्यं स्यन्दते इति सम्भाव्यते । नित्यं प्रायः,  
 पुनश्चाङ्गुली तन्मूले कदाचिदपि लगतिच तदा तस्मादारभ्य द्वादश  
 ग्रहण मध्या एव मृत्युरिति ।

If the Pulse at the right foot, that which is generally examined, and the Pulse which is examined for adequate acquaintance,—if these two Pulses—are perceived at the fore-part of the fore-finger, then the patient will expire on the fourth day. 30

If a person's Pulse courses like a black-bee, he will die in a day. If a man's Pulse is almost imperceptible at the place where the fore-finger is placed, and then is felt by that finger, his death will surely take place within two *Yamas*. (1) 31.

*Dakshina*—regarding men ; a woman's *left* Pulse (is to be examined.) *Tatha*—means the manual Pulse. *Viseshatah*—for particular knowledge. If both these Pulses always course in front ( of the fore-finger), then within four days. If (it) course in front ( of the fore-finger ) like a black-bee, then in one day. *Kanda*,—at the root, at the proper site of the pulsations. 'Sometimes does not course, implies courses feebly. *Salpam*—this reading means throbs feebly. *Nityam*—generally. Then sometimes it is felt at the finger. Then commencing from

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(1) A *yama* is the eighth part of a day—a watch of three hours.

that time, for certain death will take place within twelve *praharas*. (1)

तथा ।

स्थित्वा नाडी सुखे यस्य विद्युद्दोत इवेक्षते ।

दिनैकं जीवितं तस्य द्वितीये म्रियते ध्रुवं ॥ ३२ ॥

स्थित्वेत्याहत्य स्थित्वा स्थित्वा विद्युत्स्फुरणमिव लक्ष्यते इति ।

द्वितीय इत्यष्टमहाराद्रूर्ध्वमित्यर्थः ।

Likewise: 'The life of one whose Pulse is intermittently perceived like lightning flash at the place where the fore-finger is placed, will last for a day, and expire on the second day. 32

*Sthitwa*—intermittently, is perceived like lightning flash. *Dwitiya*—means after *eight praharas* ( from the time ).

तथा ।

स्वस्थान विच्युता नाडी, यदा बहति वा नवा ।

ज्वालाच हृदये तीव्रा, तदा ज्वालावधि स्थितिः ॥ ३३ ॥

नवेति स्थित्वा स्थित्वेत्यर्थः । इत्यञ्च यत् असाधप्रलक्षणं सुप्तं मस्ति तदपवाद विरहे सति, तस्यात्र प्रवेशो यथायथ मार्य्यमतिभिरवगन्तव्य इति नेह प्रतन्यते ग्रन्थ गौरव भयाद् । नच मन्दं मन्दमित्यनेन भूलता सुजगाकारेति विरुधप्रते, तस्य तात्कालिक मरण विषयत्वात् । सर्व्वमिदं सर्व्वरोग एव वेदितव्यं । ज्वर मातुलु भ्रम एव भवति ।

इति शङ्कर सेन कविराज कृतौ नाडी प्रकाशे

द्वितीयोद्योतः ।

If the Pulse forsakes its place, and flows intermittently, and if the patient feels a great burning in the heart, he will live so long as the burning lasts. 33

*Nava*—intermittently. These symptoms signify incurability absolutely.

Thus what has been said as to incurability, is without any imputation of falsity ; and persons endowed with a noble understanding should understand it accordingly. We do not enlarge our work from a fear of dignity. *Mandam mandam* does not oppose itself to 'the form of an earthworm or a serpent' ; from the circumstance of one's expiring at that time. All this is to be understood of all ailments. The mistake is that this applies to fever alone.

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## CHAPTER III.

अथ प्राप्तावसरे रोगेषु निरूपणीयेषु प्राधान्येन प्रथमं ज्वरनिरूपणमाह । तत्र ज्वरपूर्वरूपे,

अङ्गग्रहेण नाडीनां जायन्ते मन्थराः श्लवाः ।

श्लवः प्रवलतां याति ज्वरदाहाभिभूतये ॥ १ ॥

श्लवो भेकादिवद् गमनं तच्च मन्थरं भवति । चिरविलम्बेन अनुद्रिक्ततयाच बहुवचनादेवमेव वारद्वित्वयं, सामान्याङ्गग्रहपिशुनमिदं । भविष्यज्वरदाहपिशुनस्तु तद्विपरीत बहुलश्लव इत्याह श्लवः प्रवलता मिति । उद्भटतया तथैव धारावाहि रूपतां याति नाडी-  
त्यर्थः ।

सान्निपातिकरूपेण भवन्ति सर्व्ववेदनाः ।

सान्निपातिकरूपवहनेन ज्वर रूपाऽपरिज्ञानेपि सर्व्ववेदना ज्ञानं । सर्व्वेति नानावेदनपरेति केऽपि । ज्वररूप माह—

Then at the proper time, having regard to its prominence among the diseases to be diagnosed, first the diagnosis of fever is described. And on this topic, the premonitory symptoms of fever are discussed ( here ).

(On such an occasion ), the body being sore, the Pulse courses slowly like a frog. Before one has a burning fever, one's Pulse courses continually so. (I) I.

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(I) *Atha*—afterwards, means after ascertaining curability or otherwise.

*Plava*—leaping, means coursing like a frog, etc., (*Narinam*), the plural form is used (of *nari*) as implying two or three mild movements at long intervals. This refers to ordinary soreness of the limbs. But the movements at the approach

‘Here on account of its prominence we in the beginning treat of Fever (first) among the great abnormal bodily symptoms.’ Charaka.

The premonitory symptoms are dryness of the face, etc.

‘In ordinary soreness the Pulse goes on leaping frog-like in a slow way.’

*Plavah*—leaps. The plural form indicates that the Pulse mildly moves twice or thrice at intervals of considerable length. In a case of approaching burning fever, the Pulse courses on continually, leaping like a frog. At such a time the pulsations wave on energetically.

*Sannipatika* means the three humours combined either in a feebler or stronger condition than ordinary. Bagbhat accordingly observes,—“*Sannipat* is any two or three humours feebler or stronger.” When they are stronger, the Pulse courses like a quail, a francoline partridge etc. It is said : ‘In *Sannipat* the Pulse courses like a quail or a francoline partridge. When a disease springs from the morbid condition of all the three humours combined, the Pulse, the foremost physicians know, is sometimes slow and sometimes swift. In *Sannipat*, the joints have a kind of soreness peculiar to the case. This is the opinion of Govinda Rama and others. Others say that in *Sannipat* there is the feeling of various kinds of pain in the body. If against the approach of fever the Pulse courses like a quail or a francoline partridge, and if there are various kinds of pain over the body, then it must be inferred that a *Sannipatika* fever is imminent.”

of a burning fever are the reverse of this ; they are powerful and continuous. Developing these, the Pulse courses on continually.

When all the humours are morbid, the entire frame is sore.

*Sannipatika rupa*—signifies that even if the fever is not perceived, the pain all over the body is significant. *Sarva*—means pain of various kinds.

ज्वर वेगेच धमनी, सोष्णा वेगवती भवेत् ॥ २ ॥

वेगेति अस्त्राशित्वादि व्यतिरेकेण । तदुक्तं “उष्णा पित्तादृते नास्ति, ज्वरोनास्त्यष्णातां विना । उष्णा वेगधरा नाड्यी ज्वरवेगे प्रजायते” । अन्यत्रच, “ज्वरेच वक्रा धावन्ति, तथाच मारुत स्रवे । रमणान्ते निशि प्रात स्तप्ता दीपशिखा यथा” । रमणानन्तरं तस्यामेव रात्रौ तद्दिन प्रातरपि नाड्यी दीप शिखेव तप्ता स्यात् । ज्वरेतु इयान् विशेषः, यदुक्तं धावन्तीति, दीपशिखेव निश्चलतयाऽपि वेगमन्तरेण ज्वर वैषम्यं । तथा वातोद्रेकेऽपि वक्रा धावन्तीति प्रसङ्गादुक्तं, रमणावसाने निशि प्रातरपीत्यर्थः । रमणानन्तरमपि, रात्रावपि, प्रातरपीति, नार्थः ; प्रातस्त्रिगधमयीति विरोधात् । ज्वरावच्छेदेनैव समस्तान्वय इत्येके । तस्यच वातादि जन्यत्वसामान्यं तावत् उक्तलिङ्गैरेवावगन्तव्यम् ।

## THE NATURE OF FEVER.

In the energy of Fever, the blood-tube is  
not and vehement. 2



*Vega—energy*, excludes the condition of the Pulse when one has taken acid, etc. It is said : ‘Without Bile, (the Pulse) cannot be hot, and without heat, there can be no fever. In the rage of a fever, the Pulse is both *hot* and *violent*’. In another place : ‘In fever the Pulse rushes on awry ; as also in leaps from Air. After sexual intercourse, all night after that, and the ensuing morning, (the Pulse is) hot like the point of a flame.’ After sexual indulgence, the night, and the next morning, the Pulse is hot like the point of a flame.’ The distinguishing feature of fever is what is embodied in *dhavanti*, *course*. The point of a flame is still ; the differentia of fever is even *vehemence*. It is also said incidentally that the Pulse courses on awry in excess of Air. Also after sexual intercourse, the night, and the following morning. The meaning is not : ‘After sexual connection, in the night, and also in the morning’, having regard to the apparent contradiction such a supposition would imply in the face of the saying, ‘In the *morning* the Pulse is *mild*.’

One authority is of opinion that all these symptoms combined occur during remittent fever.

The ordinary cases of Air, etc. are also to be known by the symptoms assigned.

वातादिज्वरे विशेषमाह ।

सौम्या सूक्ष्मा स्थिरा मन्दा नाडी सहजवातजा ।

स्थूला च कठिना शीघ्रा स्रन्दते तीव्रमारुते ॥ ३ ॥



सौम्या अकठिना, सूक्ष्मा कृशा, स्थिरा चिरादेवोपलभ्यमान  
सन्दा, मन्दा उपलभ्यमानसन्दत्वेऽपि अनुद्भूत सन्दा, सहजवातजेति  
चयकाल मपेक्ष्य । स्थूला चेत्यादि प्रकोप कालेऽपि ।

## SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN AIR-FEVERS.

In an Air-Fever, while Air is accumulating, the Pulse is soft, slender, slow-moving, and imperfectly perceptible ; and when Air waxes highly powerful, the Pulse is thick and stiff, and moves rapidly. 3

*Saumya*—mild—means ‘soft’, *Sukshma*—fine—means slender. *Sthira*—‘with pulsations felt at long intervals.’ *Manda* : Albeit the Pulse is perceived, yet the motion is not fully developed. *Sahaja-vataja*—while Air is filling. *Sthulacha* etc. ‘While Air is very morbid.’ \*

दोषाणां मेवं सहेतुवादं सञ्चय प्रकोपनं रुक्तं सुश्रुतेन, तद्वयथा—  
“तत्र वर्षास्त्रोषधयः स्तरुण्योऽल्पवीर्याः आपञ्चाप्रसन्नाः क्षिति-मल-  
प्रायाः ता उपयुज्यमाना, नभसि मेधावतते, जलप्रक्षिन्नायां भूमौ  
क्लिन्नदेहानां प्राणिनां शीतवातविष्टव्याग्नीनां, विदह्यन्ते विदाह्यात्  
पित्तं सञ्चयं मापादयन्ति । स सञ्चयः, शरदि, प्रविरलमेघे वियत्यु-  
पगृह्यतिपङ्के, अर्ककिरणं प्रविलापितः पैत्तिकान् व्याधीन् जनयति ।  
ता एवौषधयः कालपरिणामात् परिणतवीर्याः बलवत्यो हेमन्ते  
भवन्त्यापञ्च प्रसन्नाः स्निग्धा अत्यर्थं गुर्व्यस्ता उपयुज्यमाना मन्द-

किरणत्वात् भानोः सतुषार पवनोप स्तम्भित देहानां देहिनां अवि-  
दग्धाः स्नेहाच्छैत्यात् गौरवात् उपलेपाच्च स्नेहणः सञ्चय मापादयन्ति ।  
स सञ्चयः, वसन्तेऽर्करश्मिप्रविलापित ईषत्-स्तब्ध-देहानां देहिनां  
स्नेहिकान् व्याधीन् जनयति । ताण्वौषधयो निदाघे निःसारा रुक्षा  
अतिमात्रं लघ्वो भवन्त्यापश्च ता उपयुज्यमानाः सूर्यप्रतापोपशोषित-  
देहानां देहिनां रौक्ष्या लघुत्वात् वैशद्याच्च वायोः सञ्चय मापा-  
दयन्ति । स सञ्चयः प्राट्षि चात्यर्थं जलोपल्लिङ्गायां भूमौ क्लिप्त-  
देहानां प्राणिनां शीतवातवर्षेरितो वातिकान् व्याधीन् जनयति ।  
एवमेष दोषाणां सञ्चयप्रकोपहेतुरुक्तः” ।

“तत्र पूर्वार्द्धे वसन्तस्य लिङ्गं, मध्याह्ने ग्रीष्मस्य, अपराह्ने प्राट्षः,  
प्रदोषे वार्षिकं, शारद मर्द्धरात्रे, प्रत्यूषसि हैमन्तसुपलक्षयेत् । एष-  
महोरात्रमपि वर्षमिव शीतोष्णवर्षलक्षणं दोषोपचय प्रकोपोपशमैर्ज्ज्ञा-  
नीयात्” ।

अन्यत्रापि तथा वात-पित्त-कफरक्तानां प्रकोपन सुक्तं सुश्रुतेन,  
तदुद्यथा तत्र बलवद् विग्रहातिव्यायाम व्यायाध्ययन प्रपतन प्रधा-  
वन प्रपीडनाभिधात लङ्घन स्वन तरण रात्रिजागरण भारहरण  
गज तुरङ्ग रथ पदाति चर्या कटुकषाय तिक्त रुक्ष लघु शीतवीर्य  
शुष्कशक वक्त्रर वर कोहलक कोर दूषश्यामाक नीवार सुङ्ग मसूरा-  
दकी हरेणु कलाय निष्पावानशन विषमाशनाध्यशन वात मूत्र पुरीष  
शुक्र च्छर्दि क्षवथूद्धार वाष्पवेग विघातादिभिर्विशेषैर्वायुः प्रकोप  
मापद्यते ।

स शीताभ्रप्रवातेषु घर्मान्ते च विशेषतः ।

प्रत्यूषस्यपराह्ने तु जीर्णं चेत् प्रकुप्यति ॥

क्रोध शोक भयायासोपवास विदग्ध सैथुनोपगमन कटुम्ह लघण

तीक्ष्णोष्ण लघु विदाहि तिल तैल पिण्याक कुलथ सर्पपातसी हरी-  
तक शक गोधा मत्स्याजाविक मांस दधि तक्र कूर्चिका मस्तु सौवी-  
रक सुराविकारान्म फल कट्वरार्क प्रभृतिभिः पित्तं प्रकोप मापद्यते ।

तदुष्णैरुष्णकालेच मेघान्तेच विशेषतः ।

मध्याह्नेचाह्णरात्रेच जीर्यत्यन्तेच कुप्यति ॥

दिवास्वप्नाव्यायामालस मधुरान्म लवण शीत स्निग्ध गुरु पिच्छि-  
लाभिष्यन्दि ह्यायनक यवक नैषधेत्कट माष महामाष गोधूम तिल-  
पिष्टविक्रति दधिदुग्ध कशरा पायसेक्षु विकारानूपौदक मांस वसा  
विस मृणाल कशेरुक शृङ्गाटक मधुर वल्ली फल समशनाध्यशन  
प्रभृतिभिः स्नेह्या प्रकोप मापद्यते ।

स शीतैः शीतकालेच वसन्तेच विशेषतः ।

पूर्वाह्णेच प्रदोषेच सुक्तमात्रे प्रकुप्यति ॥

पित्त प्रकोपणैरेव चाभीक्ष्णं द्रवस्निग्धगुरुभिश्चाहारैर्दिवास्वप्न  
क्रोधानलातपञ्चमा भिवाताजीर्णं विरुद्धाध्यशनादिभिरसृक् प्रकोप  
मापद्यते ।

\* Susruta says regarding the accumulation and predomi-  
nance of the morbid humours with the causes thereof :—

‘In the rainy season, new medicinal herbs grow ; conse-  
quently they are of small virtue. Then the water is muddy ;  
and the earth is filled with mire. The skies continually  
lower ; the earth is wet with water ; and the bodies also  
of all creatures are dank. Cool air blowing on the wet  
persons of people, bring on loss of appetite. Therefore, if  
one takes those fresh feeble medicines or the unclean  
water, one has the indigestion (technically termed as)  
*videha*—i. e. acidity increases during digestion ; the  
consequence is that the throat at places feels a burning



sensation.—In consequence of *videha* indigestion, in this season Bile increases exceedingly. In (the ensuing) autumn, when the sky becomes cloudless and the mire dries up, the accumulated Bile spreading over the body through the rays of the sun, induces (a variety of) bilious diseases.

In the cold season, the medicinal herbs become in time ripe and vigorous, the water becomes clear, and the solar rays grow milder. Therefore at this season the cold air renders the bodies of creatures dull. The use of cold medicinal herbs and water, such as are difficult to digest, brings on mucous indigestion.—They are not digested in consequence of their being difficult of digestion. Consequently the use of such cool and and gelid drugs hard to digest, affects the body with Phlegm.

In the spring, the bodies of creatures are slightly dull. The accumulated Phlegm spreading itself over the body through the solar heat, brings on various kinds of ailments.

In summer, all those drugs become dry, rough, and light, and through the rays of the sun the bodies of creatures become dry; so that the use of such medicines or water, in consequence of their dryness, roughness, and lightness, brings on an excess of Air to the system.

During the rains when the earth becomes wet with water, and the bodies of creatures also are moist, the accumulated Air in the system being spread over it through the external humid Air and the rains, diseases are produced on account of excess of Air.

Here next I shall speak of the particular causes conducing to the virulence of particular humours. Physical exercise with a powerful person, excessive exercise, cohabitation, study, fall, running, fasting, immoderate pressure, impact, leaping, bounding, swimming, keeping up nights, bearing



of burdens, going on horseback or elephant-back or other vehicles, walking on foot, eating in excess pungent, astrigent bitter, or dry things; or cool, nutritious substances, dry herbs, or dry meat; or Koddalaka, or Koradusha, (1) or Syamarice, or Nibara, (2) or Mudga, or Masura, or Arahara, or Kalai, (3) or entire fasting; gormandising or surfeit; eating during indigestion; or restraining wind or urine, or excreta or seamen, or vomit, sneeze, or eructation or tears, tends to an increase of Air.

Anger, grief, fear, physical or mental labor, fast, too much exposure to heat or the sun, sexual intercourse, eating sour, or bitter, or salt, or intoxicating, hot or light or pungent substances, sessame, oil, assafetida, Kulaththa, mustard, linseed, guana, fish, the flesh of goats, sheep, or crow, whey, *dadhi-mastu*, *chhana*, rice gruel, wine, or any preparation therefrom, acid fruits, butter-milk, sunshine—these produce Bile. Especially when one is engaged in operations generating heat, in summer, after the sky is cleared of clouds, at mid-day, at mid-night, during the digestion of what is eaten, Bile is very powerful.

Sleep in the day, want of labor, indolence, sweets, acid substances, salt substances, cool, unctuous, heavy, smooth or liquid things, winter rice, barley, Masha, Godhuma, sesame-cakes, milk, Krisara, sessame, rice mixed with sessame, *payasa*, fermented sugar-cane juice, meat of wild animals from moist lands, fat, lotus-stalk, Kecura, *sringataka*, sweet gourds—Kushmanda etc, repletion, or surfeit...these produce Phlegm. Especially in mild operations, in winter or spring, and in the morning and the evening of every day, and immediately after meal, Phlegm is predominant.

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(1) A kind of grain.

(2) Wild rice.

(3) A species of pulse.

भृत्वा च सरला दीर्घा शीघ्रा पित्तज्वरे भवेत् ।

शीघ्रमाह्वननं नाड्याः काठिन्याच्च चलातथा ॥ ४ ॥

भृता परिपूर्णं । सरला परितो ग्रन्थिजाड्यादि रहिता ।  
दीर्घा अङ्गुलीत्रयस्थलव्यापिनी । शीघ्रा वेगवतीति पित्तसञ्चय-  
दशायां । प्रकोपेतु नाडीं भित्तेव वह्निं हृद्धं स्फुरतीव, अवहेतुः  
काठिन्यादिति ।

In a bilious fever, the Pulse appears to be full, straight and long; and the Pulse, feeling tough, and full of motion, has a rapidity that seems to burst (its cover). 4

*Bhrita*—Full. *Sarala*—straight—i.e. free from knots or dullness (1) about it. *Dirgha*—(2) long. i. e. extending over the space touched by the three fingers. *Sighra*—*rushing*—i. e. at the time of the gathering of Bile. At the raging period of Bile, the Pulse seems to shoot, tearing up its tegument. The reason is inserted in *Kal-thinyat*—‘from toughness.’

दोषाज्जीर्णं न नितरां सन्दनञ्च प्रकीर्तितं ।

नाडी तन्तुसप्ता मन्दा शीतला श्लेष्मकोपतः ॥ ५ ॥

When the Bile rages, through liquid, cool, or heavy meals, dream during the day, anger, heat of fire, solar heat, labor, stroke or indigestion incident to improper diet, the blood attains morbid vigor.

(1) *Jadya rahita*—this excludes the case of increase of Air.

(2) *Dirgha*—‘fowing equally along the three fingers.’

तत्रैवाजीर्णं सुद्धरुद्धं सन्दनमपि पित्ते । तन्नुसमा अतिसूक्ष्मा ।  
शीतलेति तप्तोदकसिक्तं रज्जुवत्, ज्वरमम्बन्धात् । कफचय-प्रकोप-  
रूपञ्च उक्तं ।

(In bilious fever) the Pulse is said to course violently when the morbid humours are accumulating. When Phlegm preponderates, the Pulse is like a catgut, &c—moves slowly, and is cool. 5

When (the morbid humours ) are accumulating, (the Pulse) momentarily moves upwards through Bile. 'Like a catgut'—i. e. 'very fine.' (1) 'Cool'.—i. e. 'like a twine washed with hot water,'—on account of fever. The characteristics of the predominance of Phlegm etc., are also treated of.

चञ्चला तरला स्थला कठिना वात पित्तजा ।

ईषञ्च दृश्यतेतूष्णा मन्दास्यात् स्नेहवातजा ॥ ६ ॥

चञ्चला कपिवत् सदैवास्थिरगमना, कुलिङ्ग मेक-गमना चेति पित्तधर्म्मः । तरला कदाचित् दोलायमान गमना, तथा स्थलाचेति वातधर्म्मः । ईषदिति कटुष्णा, नाडी सम्बन्ध-वात-धर्म्मोऽयं । मन्दा हंसगतिरिव । कफधर्म्मोऽयं ।

(1) 'Like a thread',—'fine'—fineness through the access of Phlegm. *Manda*—slow-flowing like the motion of a swan etc. Although the Pulse is generally characterized as cool, yet on account of fever, the Pulse must be known as tepid, like a twine soaked in slightly hot water; for in consequence of fever presided over by Air, the Pulse must be understood as heated.

A Pulse having Phlegm and Air, is slow-moving, although slightly hot.

(In a fever springing from (morbid) Air and Bile, the Pulse is restless, waving, gross, and tough. (In a fever) having (morbid) Air and Phlegm, the Pulse is slow-moving, yet slightly heated. 6.

*Chanchala*—ever restless like a monkey; or through the nature of Bile, like a francoline partridge, a frog, etc. *Tarala*—sometimes waving, and thick, through the nature of Air. *Ishat*—means slightly hot. This is the nature of Air in relation to the Pulse. *Manda*—slow, like the motion of a swan. This is the nature of Phlegm.

निरन्तरं खरं रुक्षं मन्दश्लेष्मातिवातला ।

रुक्ष वात भवे तस्य नाडी स्यात् पिण्डसन्निभा ।

सूक्ष्मा शीता स्थिरा नाडी पित्तश्लेष्म-समुद्भवा ॥ ७ ॥

समता विषमता साह । निरन्तरं मध्ये गत्यन्तर रहितं । खरं मन्दता व्यतिरेकेण वेगवाहि । रुक्षं स्निग्धताभावयुक्तं कर्कशस्पन्दनञ्च । मन्दश्लेष्मेति वाताधिक्यमपेक्ष्य । श्लेष्म विनिर्मुक्त वातसाह रुक्षेति । पिण्ड सन्निभेति वात्यादिना मध्ये वर्तुलीकृतप्राया । सूक्ष्मा कृशा स्थूलता-विपर्ययेण कार्श्यस्यापि कफकार्यत्वात् । शीता शीतला, अथ कदाचित् अल्पशीता कदुष्णाचेति केवलकफात् भेदः । तथा स्थिरा विम्रान्तवेगा । मन्दा शिथिलस्पन्दाच्च, अथ कदाचिदस्थिरा चपलाचेति केवल कफाद् भेदः ।

If the Phlegm is only slight, while Air in profusion, the Pulse, remaining rough, will course strongly and without intermission. In a dry fever



having Air vitiated, the patient's Pulse is like a ball. (1) In a fever having Bile and Phlegm morbid, the Pulse is fine, cool, and slow. 7.

Humours in equal and unequal proportions described. *Nirantaram*—‘having no interval between’—i. e. ‘without intermission.’ *Kharam*—‘coursing vehemently without any slowness.’ *Ruksham*—cool of feel yet rough of pulsation. *Manda-sleshma*—betokens a greater proportion of Air. Air getting up above Phlegm is implied in *Rukshma* etc. *Pindasannibha* etc. rendered like a ball by Air etc. *Sukshma*—slender by the action of Phlegm, the Pulse is deprived of fullness and rendered fine. *Sita*—cool. Sometimes (the Pulse) is slightly cool ; i. e. tepid. This distinguishes (Bile) from Phlegm. And *sthira*—is languid.—having mild and languid pulsations. ‘Sometimes slow and (sometimes) restless’—this distinguishes (Bile) from Phlegm.

प्रसङ्गादाह ।

मध्ये करे षहेक्षाडी यदि सन्तापिता घ्रुवं ।

तदा नूनं मनुष्यस्य रुधिरापूरिता मलाः ॥ ८ ॥

मध्य इति परीक्षार्थं निक्षिप्तमध्यमाङ्गुलिमूल एव यदि पित्तो-  
द्वेकेण सन्तापिता तदा दुष्टरुधिरपूर्णता ज्ञेया । कफोणिस्थल

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(1) *Pindasannibha*—‘like a wheel.’ This Pulse must also be known as very awry and very thick. If the reading, *Pitta-sannibha*, be substituted for *Pindasannibha*, the Pulse is to be understood as presided over by Bile.

नाड्या इति केचित् । सर्वमेत ज्वरादन्यथापि बोद्धव्यं । मला  
 द्रव्येन उष्णवात सम्बन्धेन वातरक्त परिचायक मिति वा । कफो  
 दुष्टवातसम्बन्धेन वात रक्त परिचायकम्वा । प्रकरणन्तु ज्वरहेतुक-  
 तया इति । विदोष मात्रे उलूणा-नूलूण भेदादिदं सर्वं मिति  
 केचित् ।

If the Pulse surely feels hot in the middle  
 hand, then the person's vitiated humours are sur-  
 charged with blood. 8

*Madhya* etc.—the end of the middle finger placed  
 for examination. If the Pulse feels hot through  
 the energy of Bile, then the morbid humours,  
 being replenished with 'malapert' blood must be  
 understood. According to some, this refers to the  
 Pulse passing near the elbow. All this should be  
 understood as arising from fever in other places as  
 well. *Malah*—may mean either blood vitiated  
 by heated Air ; or in Phlegm, blood vitiated  
 through morbid Air.

According to some, all this hinges upon more  
 or less of the three morbid humours.

प्रसङ्गात् ज्वरस्य साहजिक रूपसक्त्या आगन्तुकरूप भेदमाह,—

“मूतज्वरे सेक द्वाति वेगा धावन्ति नाड्योहि यथाब्धिगामाः” । ६।

तथा ।

सेके जलसेके स्रोतस्वतीव जलप्लुतेवेति यावत् । तापस्तु स्यादेव ।  
 तेन तप्तजलसिक्तरज्जुवत् इत्यर्थः । यथा अब्धिगामा नद्यः पयःपूरे  
 प्रविशन्तीत्यन्वयः ।

Having in due course treated of the natural forms of fevers, (the author) speaks of their forms when approaching.

In fever arising from one's being possessed by evil spirits, the Pulse, resembling a cord washed with hot water, rushes violently like a river in the rainy season careering to the ocean. 9.

*Seka*—watery wash. *Srataswativa*—‘like a river in the rains.’ *Tape* etc. ‘There is heat.’ As when an ocean-seeking stream enters into the abode of waters.’ This is the syntactical nexus.

एकाङ्गिकेन कचन प्रदूरे, क्षणान्तगामा विषमज्वरेण ।

द्वितीयके वाथ तृतीयतुर्थे गच्छन्ति तप्ता भ्रमिवत्क्रमेण ॥१०॥

प्रदूरे इत्यर्थादङ्गुष्ठमूलतः कियदूरे । क्षणावसानमात्रेण गमनशीला नाड्य इत्यनुसज्यते । द्वितीयकादौ च क्रमेण किञ्चित् किञ्चित् दूरं गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः । नचैव स्वस्थानं व्यवनेनासाध्यत्वमिति अत आह तप्ता इति विशेषणान्वयः । भ्रमिवदिति पुनरेवमेवेति ।

In a quotidian fever, the pulsations are sometimes found a little further off (than the root of the thumb) ; and anon they are at their usual locality. In fevers whose paroxysms return every second, third, or fourth day, the Pulse, being heated, gradually goes on like a wheel. 10.

*Pradure*—A little further off from the root of the thumb. ‘In a moment the moving Pulse (returns)’—is to be understood. In fevers whose paroxysms return every second, etc, the Pulse



moves a little further off. But this lapsing does not signify incurability ; and hence ( the author ) says,—‘The Pulse is heated.’ ‘Like a wheel’ signifies ‘returning to its place.’

The Pulse lapsing momentarily from its place and then coming back.—This continual oscillation is picturesquely described by the image of a rotating wheel.

तथा ।

क्रोधजे सङ्गलम्नाङ्गा समाङ्गा कामजे ज्वरे ।

उष्णा वेगधरा नाडी ज्वरकोपे प्रजायते ॥ ११ ॥

सङ्गेति क्वचित् किञ्चित् आवर्जितदेहा । समेति नाड्यन्तरा-  
लिङ्गितप्राया । ज्वर इति ज्वररूपोष्णतावश्यकता । सङ्गलम्नं  
नाड्यन्तरं स्पृष्टमिव अङ्गं यस्याः सा नाडीति प्रकरणात् । समाङ्गेति  
नाड्यन्तरं सम्बन्धेनैव वातादि क्रमः इति । नतु उलूणा । अजीर्णं  
जाड्यमात्रं नतु नाड्यन्तरं सम्बन्धं उपैति असम्भवत्यात् इति ।  
वेगधरा इति, वेगः शीघ्रगमनभेदः ।

In a fever arising from anger, the Pulse appears as if depending on another ; and in a fever arising from stress of sexual urgency, the Pulse appears as if being embraced by another. In the rage of fever the Pulse is both heated and rapid-coursing. II.

*Sanga etc.*,—somewhat renouncing its individuality. *Sama etc.* as if embraced by some other Pulse. *Jwara etc. samanga etc.*—The necessary



heat of fever. *Samanga* etc.—The Pulse which touches another. The Pulse which has its Air, etc. depending on another ; but this does not signify excess. In indigestion, (the Pulse) has dullness ; but it does not connect itself with any other ; this is because of impossibility. *Vegadhara*—having rapidity. *Vega*—rapidity, the distinguishing feature is swiftness.

उद्देग क्रोधकालेषु भयचिन्ता अमेषु च ।

भावक्षीणगति नांङी ज्ञातव्या वैद्यसत्तमैः ॥ १२ ॥

उद्देगः कामवैराग्यभावः । भावश्च अभिलाषाद्यवस्था, तथा क्षीणगतिः कथयतया ज्ञायमाना । क्षीणा गते रितिपाठे, क्षीणा कथा, उद्देगः उत्पद्यते एव, कथमित्याह, गतेः गमनेन, ज्ञातव्या ।

ज्वरादन्यत्रैव केचिदिदमामनन्ति । एवञ्च कामात् क्रोधात् वेगवती क्षीणा चिन्ता भयाप्लुतेति ।

In desire or dispassion, in the time of anger, in fear or anxiety or fatigue, the Pulse, it must be known by the foremost physicians, is enfeebled through the dint of desire, etc. (1) 12.

*Udvega*—desire or dispassion. *Bhava*—The mood of eager longing etc., (The Pulse) enfeebled

(1) The book compiled by Govinda Rama shows the reading :

उद्देगक्रोधकामेषु भयचिन्ताभ्रमेषु च भावक्षीणगते नांङी ।

In excitement (through labor or walking fast), in anger, in sexual eagerness, or fright at the sight of *Rakshasas* etc., in distracting thought, or in delusion, the Pulse is feeble on account of the tone prevailing.

by such a mental mood must be known accordingly. If *Kshina gateh* is read, then from its motion, (the) Pulse should be understood as *kshina*—weak on *Udvega* having been produced. Some apprehend that this applies to cases other than fever. And also from sexual desire or anger, (the Pulse) is rapid, though feeble, but in anxiety or fear, it is leaping.

प्रसङ्गाज्जरिणः कुपथ्यादिज्ञानमाह ।

ज्वरेच रमणे नाडी चीणाङ्गा मन्द गामिनी ।

ज्वरे कामार्तिरूपेण भवन्ति विकलाः सिराः ॥ १३ ॥

ज्वरे सति रमणे कृते, नतु ज्वरे रमणेचेति प्रकरणात् कामार्तिराद्यभिलाषदशासु विकला द्रष्टव्याः ।

### IMPROPER DIET IN FEVER.

After carnal indulgence during fever, (the Pulse) is slender and mild-flowing. If a person pines for cohabitation while suffering from fever, his Pulse is mild. 13.

*Jware* etc., 'after sexual commerce in fever;' not 'in fever and after sexual intercourse.' This appears on grounds of reason. The Pulse of a person longing for carnal encounter, appears to be going hither and thither for getting at something wished for.

तथा ।

उष्णत्वं विषमा वेगा ज्वरिणां दधिभोजनात् ॥ १४ ॥

उष्णत्वं सहजतोऽपि अधिकमित्यर्थः । विषमा, ज्वरोक्त रूपा-  
दप्युत्कटाः । नाड्या इति प्रकरणात् । ज्वरिणां दधिभोजिना  
मिति केचित् पठन्ति ।

If a person takes curd while in fever, his Pulse betrays heat and great vehemence. 14.

*Ushnatama*—heat, i. e. more than ordinary. *Vishama*.—great, i. e. more even than could proceed from the fever. *Nadya*—pulse, is understood from what has gone before. *Jwarrina dadhi-bhojanah*—‘persons affected with fever eating curd’—is read by some.

तथा ।

अम्लाशित्वादसुस्थत्वे जायन्ते तापिताः सिराः ।

काञ्जिकया ज्वराक्रान्ते जायते मन्यरा गतिः ॥ १५ ॥

अत्यम्लभोजनेन असुस्थत्वे—ज्वरे अन्यस्मिन् वा रोगे, सिरा  
स्तापिता भवन्ति, परिसरस्थलस्य वङ्गिरूपत्वात् । काञ्जिकाभोजन-  
जन्यासुस्थतायान्तु नाडी गतिमान्यर्थमुपैतीति विशेषः ।

In consequence of a person having taken acid while in ill health, his Pulse is heated. If while attacked with fever, he takes rice-gruel, his Pulse moves slowly. 15.

Ill health in consequence of having taken acid in excess. In fever or any other disease. The Pulse becomes heated on account of the part resembling fire. Owing to one's having taken rice-gruel,



and thus becoming unwell, the Pulse has a languid movement. This is the speciality.

प्रसङ्गादाह ।

व्यायाने भ्रमणेचैव चिन्तायां धनशोक्तः ।

नानाप्रकारगमनं सिरा गच्छति विज्वरे ॥ १६ ॥

चिन्तायां अध्ययनादिना । नानेति क्षणं क्षणं मन्यथारूपतया । विज्वर इति ज्वरमुक्तमात्रे, प्रकृतशरीरेऽपि व्यायामादिना नाडी-ज्ञानाभावस्य उक्तत्वात् । इति ज्वर ज्ञानं ।

इदानीं प्राप्तावसरतया रोगान्तर निरूपणे कर्त्तव्ये, प्रकटरोगाणां अन्यग्रन्यान्तरे निःसन्देह-निरूपणात् तेषां वातादिजन्यत्वविशेषस्य प्रागुक्तलक्षणै रेवाधिगमनाच्च निगूढ-लिङ्ग-रोग-निरूपण मेवारम्भायो निखिल गद मूलत्वात् अजीर्ण निरूपण माह ।

Even when a person has no fever, his Pulse discovers diverse movements in physical exercise, walking, thinking, or grief for ( loss of ) wealth. 16.

Thinking during study. *Nana*—diverse, means various movements occurring momentarily. *Vijwara*...when one has no fever ; even in the body in a natural state ; this is because of the saying that the Pulse of one that has taken physical exercise etc, cannot be known. This is the knowledge of fever.

It being necessary to enter upon the diagnoses of other ailments, having got leisure, (the author), seeing that other works infallibly diagnose developed diseases, and that their special origins



in Air, etc. have been indicated by the aforementioned symptoms,—enters upon diseases attended with secret symptoms, and ( at the outset ) speaks of indigestion as the root of all ailments.

अजीर्णेन भवेच्चाङ्गी कठिना परितो जडा ।

प्रसन्ना तु द्रुता शुद्धा त्वरिता च प्रवृत्ते ॥ १७ ॥

अजीर्णेनेति आस पक्व सामान्येन । कठिना अकोमला । परितः उभयपार्श्वतः । जडा अपृथग्भूतप्राया, वक्ष्यमाण त्वरितत्वं व्यतिरेकेण मन्दमन्दगमनाच्च । प्रसन्ना तु अजीर्णाभाववती । द्रुता अकठिना जलस्रुतेव च शुद्धा जाड्यरहिता, त्वरिता शीघ्रस्रन्दाच्च । अत्र विशेष माह ।

In indigestion the Pulse becomes stiff, and seems to be on both sides. But a Pulse in good digestion is soft, without dullness, and rapid. 17

*Ajirna*—Indigestion, indicates acute or chronic indigestion. *Kathina*—stiff. Parita, on both sides. Jara...as if without separation. This is from coursing slowly, without the speed mentioned below. Prasama.....( the Pulse ) without indigestion. Druta—soft, like the roll of waters. Suddha.—without dullness. Twarita—speedy, on account of swift pulsations. Here (the author) speaks of special characteristics.

पक्वाजीर्णे पुष्टिहीना मन्दं मन्दं वहेत्सिरा ।

अस्तृक्पूर्णा भवेत्कोष्ठा गुर्वी सामा गरीयसी ॥ १८ ॥

कोष्णेति मध्यकर एव प्रायुक्तं, गुर्वी कोष्णेति पूर्व्वेणान्वयः ।

उक्तञ्च “गुर्वी कोष्णाच रुधिर-पूर्णां नाडी प्रजायते” इति । सामा-  
चेत् गरीयसी, स्थूला, गुरुतायुक्तत्वात् आमस्य, अकठिना कफो-  
द्रेकात्, वाताजीणेतु कठिनेत्यनुभवः । प्रसङ्गात् भोजनक्षुधयोर्ज्ञानं  
माह—

In chronic indigestion, the Pulse, becoming thin, courses slowly. A Pulse filled with blood becomes slightly heated, heavy and thick. 18.

*Koshna*—slightly heated, as already mentioned in *madhya-kara*.—Gurvi and Koshna must be connected with what precedes. It is likewise said : ‘A Pulse filled with blood is heavy and tepid.’ Mild yet full, from weight of mucus. Akathina—soft, in consequence of the presence of Phlegm. But in indigestion from Air, the Pulse must be inferred as stiff. In this connection (the author) discusses Meals and Appetite.

सुखितस्य स्थिरा ज्ञेया चपला क्षुधितस्य च ॥ १९ ॥

सुखितस्य भोजनादि तृप्तस्य । स्थिरा, मन्दगमना, भोजना-  
जीर्णसम्बन्धेन स्थूला चेति मन्तव्यं । तदुक्तं “सुखिनस्तु स्थिरा ज्ञेया  
तथा बलवती मता” । बलवती स्थूला । चपला अस्थिरा, पिच्छो-  
ल्लवतया कुलिङ्ग-लावकादि गमनाच्च ।

The Pulse of one that has refreshed himself is slow-moving ; that of one that is hungry, is restless. 19.

*Sukhitasya*—refreshed with meal. *Sthira* mild-moving. The intention is that the Pulse is also

slow when there is indigestion after meal. It is said, 'The Pulse of one repleted is slow and full. *Valavati*, full. *Chapala*, restless. Owing to excess of Bile, the Pulse goes like a fork-tailed shrike or a quail.

प्रसङ्गात् भक्ष्यज्ञानमाह—

पुष्टिस्तैलगुडाहारे, मांसे च लगुडाकृतिः ।

क्षीरे च स्तिमिता वेगा मधुरे भेकवद्गतिः ॥ २० ॥

पुष्टिः स्थौल्यं, अजीर्णं सम्बन्धात् काठिन्यमपि तैलेति स्नेहमात्रपरं । तथाच फलरसेऽपि । गुडाहारे किञ्चित् जाडं जडत्वमिति भेदः । गुडैति मधुरनिर्यासमात्रपरं मांसे मांसाहारे । लगुडैति उच्छूनतया दण्डायमानत्वं । क्षीरे क्षीराहारे । स्तिमितो मन्दवेगः । मधुरे शर्करादौ द्रवे चाद्रवे च भेकवत् स्रवगतिः ।

## ON EDIBLES.

If an individual eats any oleaginious substance, molasses, or meat, his Pulse is swelling, resembling a thick stick ; if he eats inspissated milk, his Pulse courses like a frog, etc. 20.

*Pashti*, fullness, implies toughness, in consequence of indigestion. *Taila*, means oily substances in general. In eating molasses one has one's Pulse affected with dullness. *Gura*—molasses, means sweet substances in general. *Manse*, in meat i. e. when a person has taken meat. *Lagura*,



appearing standing because of swelling. *Kshire* in inspissated milk, means when one has fed on the same. *Stimita*—slow-moving ; *madhure*, when one has taken sugar etc, in a liquid or a solid form. *Bhekavat*, leaping motion.

रम्भागुड वटाहारे रुक्षशुष्कादिभोजने ।

वातपित्तातिरूपेण नाडी वहति निष्क्रमं ॥ २१ ॥

रम्भागुडयोः प्रत्येकं, मिलितयोरपि । वटाहारे वटकाहारे ।  
रम्भाच गुडवटकश्चेत्यपरः । रुक्ष मस्नेहं चूर्ण-विदलादि । शुष्कं,  
स्निग्धमपि भर्जन रौद्रादिना कठिनं चिपीटकादि । वातेति वात-  
पित्तगदे यद्रूपं “चञ्चला तरला स्थूला कठिना वातपित्तजा इति  
यदुक्तं, तद्रूपं । निष्क्रममिति पौष्वापर्य्यं विपर्य्ययेणापि । मिश्रिते  
मिश्रधर्मावतीत्यर्थः ।

When a person has fed on cakes composed of molasses and plantains, or any rough or dry substance, the Pulse courses as in a combination of morbid Air and Bile, retaining the same succession, or reversing the same. 21.

*Rambagurayoh*—cakes made of molasses and plantains. *Vatahare*...eating cakes. Some say the meaning is, plantain and cakes mixed with molasses. *Ruksham*, any substance without oil, such as powered peas. *Sushxam*...although oleaginous, yet hard in consequence of being fried or exposed to the sun. *Vata*—its (the Pulse's) condition in any disease springing from morbid Air and Bile.



In morbid Air and Bile, the Pulse is restless, soft, swelling, and tough.' This is the form. *Nish-kramam*, in the same succession or in reversal of the same. In a combination of humours, the Pulse has the characteristics of the humours entering into the combination.

अथ रसज्ञानं ।

मधुरे वह्निगमना तिक्ते स्थात् भूलतागतिः ।

अम्ले कोष्णा लवगतिः कटुके भृङ्गसन्निभा ॥ २२ ॥

वर्ही मयूरः । भूलता किञ्चुलुकः । लवगतिः भेकगमना ।

भृङ्गः कुलिङ्गविशेषः ।

## ABOUT THE FLAVOURS.

When a person imbibes a sweet flavour, his Pulse courses like a peacock,—when he takes a bitter one, it courses like an earth-worm ; when he takes anything acid, being slightly heated, it courses like a frog ; and when he takes anything pungent, it courses like a Bhringa (bird). 22.

*Varhi*—peacock. *Bhulata*—earth-worm.

*Plavagati*, the motion of a frog. Bhringa, a “species of fork-tailed shrike.

कषाये कठिना स्नाना लवणे सरला द्रुता ।

एवं द्वित्रिचतुर्योगे नानाधर्मावती धरा ॥ २३ ॥

स्नाना जडा । एवञ्च निर्णीता-जीर्य-स्यैव वक्तव्यं । तिक्तेषु

कषायत्वं सर्वथा इत्यनुभवः ।

When anything astringent is taken, the Pulse becomes stiff, and dull ; when anything salt, it becomes straight-coursing and rapid. In this way, by taking two, three or four kinds of flavours, a person hath a Pulse displaying various qualities. 23.

*Mlana*—dull. This also occurs in indigestion ascertained. A bitter substance is also astringent—this should always be inferred.

तथा ।

द्रवेति कठिना नाडी कोमला कठिनाश्ने ।

द्रवद्रव्यस्य कठिन्ये कोमला कठिनापिच ॥ २४ ॥

क्षुद्रे दृढक् गन्धिलेव पुष्टे पुष्टैव जायते ॥ २५ ॥

स्पष्टं

Liquid substances give a hard feel to the Pulse,—and conversaly, when one feeds on hard substances, his Pulse has a soft feel. If any liquid substance happens to have firmness, the Pulse gets at once soft and hard. 24—25

If a person eats anything small, his Pulse becomes divided and knotted ; if he takes nourishing diet, his Pulse gets nourished. (I)

अग्निमान्द्य धातुक्षय ज्ञानमाह ।

मन्दाग्नेः क्षीणधातौश्च नाडी मन्दतरा भवेत् ॥ २६ ॥

मन्दतरा अतिमन्दगमना । क्षीणाच शीतलाच भवति । तदुक्तं

“क्षीणधातौच मन्दाग्नौ नाडी क्षीणतमा भवेत्” तथा—“मन्दाग्नौ

शीततां याति नाडी हंसाकृतिस्तथा” इति । किञ्चिज्जड़तापि बोद्धव्या । दीप्ताग्नौ वक्ष्यमाण-लघुता-विपर्ययात् । अन्ये तु—  
 “आमाशये पुष्टिविवर्द्धनेन, भवन्ति नाड्यो मुजगाग्रवृत्ताः ।  
 आहार-मान्द्यात् उपवासतोवाऽ तथैव नाड्यो मुजगातिवृत्ताः” ॥  
 मुजगाग्रवृत्ता इति स्थौल्याभिवृद्ध्या पश्चादपेक्षया मुजगस्य अग्र-  
 मुजे मुजगाग्रे वृत्तं वर्त्तनं यासां । अतिवृद्धा इति क्वापि । तथा  
 बद्ध भोजिनोऽल्पाशनेनच ईषद्धि कराग्रएव सर्पफणाकारा भवन्ति,  
 किञ्चित् वक्रा मूत्वा स्थित्वा वृद्धन्तीत्यर्थः । मुजगप्रमाणा इत्यपि  
 पठन्ति । अतथा अन्यथा तेन क्रमेण पुष्टाः क्रमेण क्षीणाश्चेत्यर्थः ।  
 अतिवृत्ताः वर्त्तुलास्तेन गतिस्तु मन्दैव । उपवासे तु शीघ्रा क्षीणाश्च  
 वक्राश्च वाताधिक्यात् ।

## ON LOSS OF APPETITE AND WASTE OF SEMEN.

In loss of appetite, and weakness of semen the Pulse moves very feebly. 26.

*Mandatarā*—coursing very slowly ; *Kshinacha*, becomes also cool. It is said : ‘In seminal weakness and loss of appetite, the Pulse gets extremely feeble.’ Again : ‘In loss of appetite, the Pulse, appearing like a swan, becomes cool.’ A little of dullness is also to be understood. This follows from the fact that the opposite—lightness—treated of below—is the case in sharp appetite. Others, however, say : ‘In a mucous diarrhea, the Pulse



from feebleness resembles the movements of the crest of a serpent. From a spare meal or fasting the Pulse, having the motions of the crest of a serpent, is sometimes lusty and sometimes feeble. *Bhujagagravritta*—i. e. is full, swelling. Whose motions more resemble the crest of a serpent than any other part of its body. *Ativridha*—‘very vigorous’—is read somewhere. When a person capable of eating largely, eats sparing, his Pulse flows somewhat like the hood of a serpent, i. e., courses a little obliquely. Some read *Bhujagapramana*, like a serpent. *Atatha*—otherwise, i. e. now full and now feeble. *Ativriita*, round; the Pulse coursing round, i. e., slowly. In a fast, the Pulse from excess of Air courses swiftly, feebly, and obliquely.

प्रसङ्गात् दीप्ताग्नि ज्ञानमाह—

लघ्वी वहति दीप्ताग्ने स्थावलवती मता ॥ २७ ॥

लघ्वी न पुष्टा, नापि क्षीणा, किन्तु स्वच्छा, उच्छूनाच, तथा ह्युष्माष्टद्वया वेगवती मन्दाग्नि वैपरीत्येनच अशीतला क्षीणाच ज्ञेया ।

## ON FLAMING APPETITE INCIDENTALLY.

When the appetite is flaming, the Pulse is light and powerful. 27.

*Laghwi*—not full, yet not faint either; but hale and bulky.



In a like manner, vigorous through increase of hunger. In loss of appetite, on the contrary, the Pulse is hot and feeble.

प्रसङ्गात् ग्रहणीमपि माह—

पादेच हंस सदृशी करे मण्डूक संज्ञवा ।

तस्याग्ने मन्दता देहे त्वथवा ग्रहणीगदः ॥ २८ ॥

पादस्था करस्था च नाडीत्यर्थः । तथा—

## ON CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

If in the foot the Pulse courses like a swan, and at the hand, it has a leaping movement like that of a frog, then there is a fall of appetite in the system, or the presence of chronic diarrhea is to be inferred. 28.

The Pulse at the foot and that at the hand, that is.

भेदेन शान्ता ग्रहणीगदेन निर्वीर्यरूपात्वति सारभेदे ।

विलम्बिकायां भ्रुवगाकदाचित् आम्रातिसारे पृथुला अङ्गाच । २९ ।

संग्रहग्रहण्यामेव यदि रेचनं महत् तदानीं शान्ता अनुलूणा कदाचित् किञ्चिदेवोपलभ्यमानस्यन्दा । एवञ्च चिरातिसारिणो यदि भेदो रेचनं तदानीं तच्च हृच्छ्रतमा, अतिसारमात्रे हृच्छ्रतमत्वमतिरेचनात् । निर्वीर्यरूपा स्रस्ताङ्गवत् हस्तपाद खेदादिना उपलभ्यमानस्यन्दत्वेऽपि अति मृदुस्यन्दा । कदाचिदिति प्रायशः शान्ता । इति ग्रहणी संग्रहग्रहणी विलम्बिकातिसार ज्ञानम् ।

In chronic diarrhea, if one has purging, one's Pulse is languid ; if a person has purging in dysentery, his Pulse is nerveless ; in Vilamvika, the Pulse sometimes has a leaping motion ; and in mucous diarrhea, the Pulse is full and dull. 29.

If in *Sangraha grahani*, there is much purging, then the Pulse is slow ; i. e., the pulsations are imperfectly felt. In chronic dysentery, if there is purging, then that does not render the Pulse the feebler. In *atisara*, the extreme of weakness is reached through much purging. *Nirviryyarupa*—although the Pulse is perceived at the hand and foot through sweat in a flurried condition, yet the pulsations are feeble. *Kadachit*—means that the Pulse is generally quiet.

अथ मूत्रवर्जोग्रह विस्त्रचिका ज्ञानं ।

निरोधे मूत्रशक्तो विड्ग्रहे त्वितराश्रिताः ।

विस्त्रचिका भिभूतेच भवन्ति भेकवत्क्रमाः ॥ ३० ॥

मूत्रशक्तो मिलितयोः, विड्ग्रहे इत्येकैकशः । स्त्रतः, स्वेच्छया निरोधे धारणे वा, इतराश्रिता एकतराश्रिता इति मिलितापेक्षया नूनता क्रमस्य । विस्त्रचिकेति विस्त्रचिकाश्लरीमूत्रवृक्ष ज्वरादि-जन्यविष्टम्भादिपरं, तेन वक्राताच, “विष्टम्भागुल्मेनच वक्ररूपा” इति वक्ष्यमाणत्वात् । सूक्ष्मताच । तथाचान्यत्र “विस्त्रच्यां दृश्यते नैव नैवस्थानं विमुञ्चति” इति कदाचित् सन्दानुभावोऽपि । अवा-न्तर भेदास्तूपदेशानुभावादिना ज्ञेयाः । इतिमूत्रवर्जोग्रहविस्त्रचिका ज्ञानं ।

## ON CHOLERA AND THE STOPPAGE OF URINE.

When the urine and stool are stopped, or when the stool alone or the urine alone is suddenly restrained, or when any one is attacked with cholera, the Pulse courses on like a frog. 30.

*Mutrasakrita*—both (urine and stool). *Vigraha*—‘restrained,’ implies ‘each taken separately.’ Restraining of oneself. *Ekatavasrita*—‘one only,’—this implies less strength comparatively than when combined. In cholera, stranguary, gravel, the Pulse, on account of urine being stopped, courses obliquely. (The) Pulse, on stoppage of the urine or in *gulma*, courses awry—as will be seen anon. (The Pulse) also is fine. It is elsewhere (said) ; ‘In cholera, the Pulse is not perceived, yet it does not leave its locality.’ Sometimes the pulsations are felt. (The presence of the Pulse) is to be inferred from instructions received and on grounds of probability.

अतःपर मानाहादि ज्ञान माह ।

आनाहे सूत्रकच्छे चभवेच्चाङ्गीगरिष्ठता ॥ ३१ ॥

गरिष्ठता गुरुता काठिन्यञ्चेति ।

## ON EPISTASIS.

In epistasis and stranguary, the Pulse becomes heavy. 31.



*Garishthata*—heaviness, also stiffness, glandular enlargement in the abdomen, as that of the mesenteric gland ; etc., so as to be perceived internally.—T.

तथैव शूलज्ञान माह ।

वातेन शूलेन मरुत् प्लवेन सदातिवक्राहि सिरा वहन्ती ।

ज्वालामयी पित्तविचेष्टितेन साध्मान शूलेनच पुष्टिरूपा ॥३२॥

वातशूलहेतोः सिरा वातप्लवेन वातोलूणगत्या सर्वदैयातिवक्र-  
गत्या वहन्ती भवति । तथाच पित्तशूलेन ज्वालामयी भवति ।  
उभयशूलेन उभय धर्मावती भूत्वा पुष्टिरूपा भवतीति निर्गलितार्थः ।  
उभयधर्माविरहेण तु आमशूलं क्रिमिशूलमेव वा ।

In sharp pain arising from Air, the blood-tube, from the bounding of Air, always moves obliquely. When Bile is active, the blood-tube has a burning sensation ; in intumescence [with sharp pain, the blood-tube is full. 32.

On account of sharp pain generated by Air, the blood-tube, in consequence of springing Air, i. e., Air waxing powerful, always courses very obliquely. And in sharp pain generated by Bile, (the Pulse) burns. In sharp pain springing from vitiated Air and Bile, both the characteristics are present. This is the detailed explanation. When both the humours are absent, or in pain arising from accumulation of mucus, or from intestinal worms,



अथ मेहज्ञान माह ।

प्रमेहे ग्रन्थिरूपा सा प्रतप्तात्वाम दूषणे ॥ ३३ ॥

ग्रन्थिरूपा मध्ये मध्ये ग्रन्थिमतीव भवति । तथैव आमदोषे कटुष्णाच्च ।

## ON GONORRHEA.

In Gonorrhea, the Pulse has knots ; and in vitiated mucus, it is tepid. 33.

*Granthirupa*—i.e., having knots between. In the same way in vitiated mucus, the Pulse is tepid.

विष विष्टम्भ गुल्मज्ञान माह ।

उत्पित्सुरूपा विषविष्टिकाले विष्टम्भ गुल्मेनच वक्ररूपा ।

अत्यर्थवातेन अधःस्फुरन्ती उत्तान भेदिन्यसमाप्तिकाले ॥ ३४ ॥

विषमक्षणेन, सर्पादि दंशनेन वा या विष्टि स्तस्यां नाडी उत्पित्सुरिव अपरिनिष्ठगमना स्यात् । विष्टम्भ गुल्मेच उत्पित्सुरपि वक्रा । तथापि वाताधिकतया अधस्तात् स्फुरन्ती तिर्यग्भेदिनी भवति, तत्रापि तदसम्पूर्णं दशायां उत्तान भेदिन्यपि भवति, लतावदूर्ध्वं ह्रवेन गच्छत्यपि । यद्वा असमाप्तिकाले अन्तरान्तराधस्तात् ऊर्ध्वमपि यातीत्यर्थः ।

## ON POISONING, STRANGUARY, AND GULMA.

When any poison is spreading over the system, (the Pulse) betrays a restless movement ; and

on stoppage of the urine, it courses obliquely. When the body is surcharged with Air, (the Pulse) moves downwards ; and when the accession (of Air) is not yet complete, the Pulse flows upwards. 34.

When any one has taken poison, or been bitten by a serpent, while the poison is spreading, the Pulse is restless. In stoppage of the urine and in Gulma, the Pulse, being restless, is also oblique-coursing—so in excess of Air, the Pulse courses downwards ; yet when this process is yet unfinished, (the Pulse) courses upwards, and moves like a creeper, leaping upwards ; or during the incomplete condition, the Pulse internally courses upwards from beneath.

गुल्मे विशेष माह कश्चित् ।

गुल्मेन कम्पोऽथ पराक्रमेण पारावतस्यैव गतिं करोति ॥ ३५ ॥

कम्पञ्चलता पारावतगतिः भ्रमिवत् घूर्ण्यमाणत्वं । उन्मादावप्येव मेव क्रमः ।

## PARTICULARS ABOUT THE GULMA.

In Gulma, the Pulse is tremulous, and courses, wheeling like a pigeon. 35.

*Kampa*—restlessness. Movement of a pigeon—has a rolling motion like that of a wheel. In insanity, this also is the case.

तथा

व्रणेऽति कठिने देहे प्रयाति पैत्तिकं क्रमं । भगन्दरानुरूपेण  
नाड़ीव्रण निवेदने ॥

प्रयाति वातिकं रूपं नाड़ी पावकरूपिणी ॥ ३६ ॥

व्रणे सति लावकादिगतिं प्रयाति । कठिने इत्यपक्वदशायां ।  
पक्वतायान्तु न तथेत्यर्थः ।

When the boil is yet hard in the body, the Pulse courses as it does in (morbid) Bile.

In intestinal boil, the Pulse is fiery hot, and moves as it does in fistula and (morbid) Air. 36.

In boil, the Pulse courses like a quail. *Kathina*, hard, i.e., when the boil is not fully developed. This is not so when it has fully developed itself.

तथा

भगन्दर इव नाड़ी व्रणेऽपि वातिकं क्रमं ।

सुजगादिवद् गमनं कुरुते पावक रूपिणी ॥ ३७ ॥

सुतप्ता नाड़ीति सर्वत्र ।

इति व्रण नाड़ीव्रण भगन्दर ज्ञानं ।

As in fistula, so in intestinal boil, the Pulse, surcharged with Air, goes like a serpent, and is fiery hot. 37.

The Pulse is invariably hot, •

तथा

वान्तस्य शल्याभिहतस्य जन्तो वेगाव रोधाकुलितस्य भूयः ।

गतिं विदत्ते धमनी गजेन्द्र-मराल-मालेव कफोलूणेन ॥ ३८ ॥

कफेति वान्ताद्यवस्थानन्तर मपि कदाचित् तथात्वात् ॥ तेन  
ऋद्भिप्रसङ्गात् पवनोऽपि अवश्यं धातुक्षयवृद्धिं उपैति इत्यादिना न  
विरोधः । तस्य धातुक्षयादि व्यापारे सापेक्षत्वात् । कफोलूणेन यथा  
तथेति नार्थः । तेन स्थूला मन्दाच । तथाच सुक्तस्य वान्तस्यच मेदुरस्य  
इत्यादि रामराजः । स्त्रीरोगादिक मपि रक्तादिक्रमेण ज्ञातव्यं ।

When one has vomitted or been struck with any weapon, —or when one is ill at ease in consequence of restraining the force of urine or excreta, the Pulse through the predominance of Phlegm courses like an elephant or a swan. 38.

*Kapha*, etc.—Phlegm, etc., implies that sometimes such is the case *just after* one has thrown up. From this, on preponderance of Phlegm, that Air also brings about loss or increase of semen,—involves no contradiction ; for this conduces to such loss, etc. The sense is not, 'as in the high accession of Phlegm, so.' Through this, (the Pulse ) is thick and slow. It is said ; ( 'The Pulse of ) one that has fed, or thrown up, is saponaceous, etc,' *Ramaraja*. Female diseases must be known, taking menstruation—etc, one after another. (I)

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(I) This note is nebulous ; but the translator has done his best. He finds that the common run of Hindu physi-



तदुपयोक्तं सुश्रुतेन “आर्तमपि त्रिभिर्दोषैः शोणितचतुर्थैः  
पृथग्द्वन्द्वैः समस्तैश्चोपसृष्टं मवीजं भवति । तदपि-दोष-वर्णं वेदना-  
दिभिर्विज्ञेयं । तेषु कुण्डप ग्रन्थि पूति पूय क्षीण मूल पुरीष-  
प्रकाशमसाध्य मन्यत्साध्यं भवति” ।

“आहारस्य सम्यक् परिणतस्य यत्तेजोभूतः सारः परम सूक्ष्मः  
स रस इत्युच्यते” । “रसादेव स्त्रिया रक्तं रजःसंज्ञं प्रवर्तते”  
( रक्तं ) “फेनिल मरुणं कृष्णं परुषं तनु शीघ्रग मस्कन्दिच वातेन  
दुष्टं । नीलं पीतं हरितं श्यावं विस्र मनिष्टं पिपीलिका मक्षिकाणा  
मस्कन्दिच पित्तदुष्टं । गैरिकोदक प्रतीकाशं स्निग्धं शीतलं वहलं  
पिच्छिलं चिरस्तावि मांसपेशीग्रभं श्लेष्मदुष्टञ्च । सर्वं लक्षणं संयुक्तं  
काञ्जिकाभं विशेषतो दुर्गन्धिच सन्निपात दुष्टं । पित्तवत् रक्तेन  
अति कृष्णञ्च । द्विदोष लिङ्गं संसृष्टं” ।

Susruta says,—“The three morbid humours, i.e., Air Bile, and Phlegm, and blood—these four—separately, or any two or all combined, affecting the menstrual discharge, render it seedless, i. e., deprives it of its power of producing offspring. This state of things is plainly known by the morbid condition of Air, Bile, etc, by the color of the patient, and by the pain she feels. If the menstrual flow is feeble, smells like a corpse, has knots, appears like pus, and is malodourous, or appears like urine or stool—then it is incurable,—cases having other symptoms than these are curable.

When what is eaten is well digested, the subtle essence of it which arises from it, is called *rasa* (juice). The blood

cians are not particularly learned in their own books. Further, the Hindu medical parlance differs materially from ordinary Sanskrit. The translator has accordingly been obliged to rely upon his independent judgment. T.

of women is produced by this juice, and goes by the name of menses. If the menses are vitiated by Air, they are frothy, red and dark ; dry, scanty, rapid, and liquid ; when they are vitiated by bad Bile, they become blue, yellow, green and yellow-black ; they have the smell of raw juice ; and ants and flies do not seek them ; when the menses are vitiated by Phlegm, their hue is like that of muscles, and water mixed with yellow earth ; and they are oily, cool, smooth, and ever-flowing. When the menses are vitiated by all the humours in a morbid condition, they are like rice-gruel, and are very malodorous. When the menstrual discharge has two defects, it manifests two kinds of symptoms.

विशुद्धमार्त्तवं यथाह सुश्रुतः ।

“शशाङ्कं प्रतिमं यत्तु यद्वा लाक्षारसोपमं ।

तदार्त्तवं प्रशंसन्ति यद्वासो न विरञ्जयेत्” ॥

स्त्रीरोगादिकमपि रक्तादिक्रमेण ज्ञातव्यं मित्यत्रादि पदेन शुक्र-  
मूत्र-नेत्र-नासास्य जिह्वानां ग्रहणं ।

## THE SYMPTOMS OF HEALTHY MENSTRUATION.

That menstrual discharge is healthy which is like the blood of a hare or like lac, which does not discolor a cloth,—i. e., which staining a cloth, goes off when washed with water.

अथातो रेतसि यथाह सुश्रुतः—

वातपित्तं श्लेष्म रक्तं कुण्ठं ग्रन्थिं पूतिं पूयं क्षीणं मूत्रं पूरीषं  
रेतसः प्रजोत्पादने न समर्था भवन्ति । तेषु वातवर्णं वेदनं वातेन ।

पित्तवर्णवेदनं पित्तेन । श्लेष्मवर्णवेदनं श्लेष्मणा । शोणितवर्णवेदनं  
 कुणप गन्ध्यनल्पं रक्तेन । ग्रन्थिभूतं श्लेष्मवाताभ्यां पूति-पूय-निभं  
 पित्त श्लेष्मभ्यां । क्षीणं प्रागुक्तं पित्त सारुताभ्यां । मूत्र-पूरीष-गन्धि  
 सन्निपातेन । तेषु कुणप ग्रन्थि पूति पूय क्षीणरेतसः कच्छसाध्याः  
 मूत्र पूरीष रेतसस्तृसाध्याः साध्य मन्यच्चेति । विशुद्ध शुक्र लक्षणं  
 तदुक्तं सुश्रुतेन ।

### THE MODE OF EXAMINING THE SEMEN ACCORDING TO SUSRUTA.

If like the menses, the semen is vitiated by Air, Bile and Phlegm, smells like a corpse, contains knots, has a foul odour, and is found to contain pus,—and if it is feeble, and is vitiated by urine or excreta,—the semen has no generative power. If the semen is vitiated by Air, it has a hue springing therefrom, and has pain ; if it is vitiated by Bile, it has pain in consequence of the presence of Bile, and has a color analogous to it ; and if it is vitiated by Phlegm, it has a color like Phlegm and has a pain corresponding to it ; and if it is vitiated by blood, it has a hue like blood and a pain analogous to it, smells like a corpse, has pus and flows in a large measure.—The semen vitiated by Air and Phlegm has knots,—when vitiated by Air, the semen smells foul, and has pus ; when the semen has Bile and Air, it is as mentioned above and is feeble ; when it has all the three imperfections, it becomes like urine or stool, and has a (bad) odour. A semen which smells like a corpse, has knots, is malodourous, looks like pus, and is feeble, is difficult of cure ; when it smells like urine or stool, it is incurable ; all cases besides these are capable of cure.



स्फटिकाभं द्रवं स्निग्धं, मधुरं मधुगन्धि च ।  
शुक्र मिच्छन्ति केचित्तु तैल क्षौद्र निभं तथा ॥

## THE SIGNS OF A HEALTHY SEMEN AS MENTIONED BY SUSRUTA.

People like to have semen that is lustrous like crystal, is liquid, oily, sweet, and smells like honey. Some (praise) a semen that is like oil or honey.

अघातो मूत्र परीक्षा ।

मूत्रादिपरीक्षायां निम्नानि प्रयोग चिन्तामणि ग्रन्थे संगृहीतानि  
उच्यन्ते—

पाश्चात्य रजनी याम्ने घटिकानां चतुष्टये ।  
उत्थाम्य रोगिणं वैद्यो मूत्रोत्सर्गञ्चकारयेत् ॥  
आद्य धारान्तु सन्त्यज्य नद्यधारा समुद्भवं ।  
शुभे काचमये पात्रे कृतं मूत्रं परीक्षयेत् ॥  
भास्वरौदय वेलायां प्रकाश स्थानके धृतं ।  
लोलयित्वा पुनः सम्यक् ततो मूत्रं परीक्षयेत् ॥  
दृष्टेनादाय तैलस्य विन्दुं मूत्रे विनिक्षिपेत् ।  
जायन्ते बुद्बुदायत्र विकारः सोऽस्ति पित्तजः ॥  
स्निग्धं श्यावारुणच्छायं वातान् मूत्रं प्रजायते ।  
तावदूर्ध्वं वृण्णाति तैल विन्दुयुतं तथा ॥  
मूत्रं सैल्यणि जायेत सभं पल्लव वारिणा ।



## EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

These observations have been compiled in the treatise—*Prayoga Chintamani*.

Raising up the patient four *dandas* before dawn, the physician should make him discharge urine. Rejecting the first flow, and holding the middle one in a glass vessel, (the physician) should examine the same.—When the Sun has risen, in an open place the urine should be shaken briskly again and again, and examined.

Taking a drop of oil with a blade of grass, the physician should cast it into the urine. If the bubbles are visible in it, the disease should be known as owing its origin to Bile.

When Air is vitiated, the urine is oily, yellow-black, and red-hued ; and if a drop of oil be cast into it, the urine, mixing with the oil, rises upwards in drops.

If the Phlegm is vitiated, the urine becomes foul like the water of a ditch.

जन्यञ्च,

वातेन पाण्डुरं मूत्रं सफेनं कफ रोगिणां ।

रक्तवर्णं भवेत् पित्ते द्वन्द्वजे मित्रितं भवेत् ॥

सिद्धार्थं तैल सदृशं मूत्रं स्यादासपित्तजे ।

तैल विन्दु स्तयाक्षिप्तः श्यावबुद्बुदसंयुतः ।

वातपित्तोद्भवं मूत्रं ज्ञातव्यञ्च भिषग्वरैः ॥

तैलविन्दु स्तयाक्षिप्तश्चतुर्दिक्षु विसर्पति ।

श्लेष्मवातोद्भवं मूत्रं सौवीरेण समं यथा ॥

पाण्डुरं श्लेष्मपित्ते च पित्तेचैव परीक्षयेत् ॥

सन्निपातेन क्षणञ्च बद्धवर्णञ्च जायते ।

तैलतुल्यं भवेन्मूत्रं नित्यं सहजपित्तजम् ॥

कफात् पल्लवपानीय तुल्यं मूत्रं प्रजायते ।  
 सहवातोद्भवं मूत्रं श्वेतं रक्तं प्रजायते ।  
 वातश्लेष्मोद्भवं मूत्रं घनं श्वेतं प्रजायते ।  
 तैलतुल्यं भवेन्मूत्रं पित्तश्लेष्म समुद्भवम् ॥  
 रक्तवातेन रक्तं स्यात् कौसुम्यं पित्ततो भवेत् ।  
 अधो बद्धलसारक्तं मूत्रमालोक्यते यदा ॥  
 वदन्ति तदतीसारलिङ्गं तल्लिङ्गवेदिनः ।  
 जलोदरभवं मूत्रं भवेत् दृढ कणोपमम् ॥  
 अजामूत्रसमं मूत्रं जीर्णज्वरसमुद्भवम् ।  
 मूत्रञ्च कृष्णतां याति क्षयरोगो यदा भवेत् ॥  
 क्षयरोगाद्भवेत् श्वेत मसाध्यं तच्च निर्दिशेत् ।  
 प्रवर्तते यदा मूत्रं स्निग्धं तैल समप्रभम् ॥  
 आहार उदरस्थश्च जीर्णं याति तदा किल ।  
 ऊर्ध्वं पीत मधोरक्तं मूत्रं चेद्रोगिणो भवेत् ।  
 पित्तप्रकृतिसम्भूत सन्निपातस्य लक्षणम् ।  
 वाताधिके सन्निपाते कृष्ण मध्यं भवेत्तथा ॥  
 कफाधिके सन्निपाते शुक्लमध्यं भवेत्तदा ॥  
 यस्मिन्क्षुरससंकाशं मूत्रं नेत्रे च पिञ्जरे ।  
 रसाधिक्यं विजानीयात् निर्दिशेत् तत्र लक्षणम् ॥

### OTHER EXPERIMENTS.

If Air is diseased, the urine is pale-hued ; the urine of a patient having morbid Phlegm is frothy ; if the Bile is diseased, the urine is red-hued ; and if any two humours

be vitiated, the urine shows a corresponding mixture of colours.

In bilious dysentery, the urine is like the oil of white mustord. If when a drop of oil is cast into the urine, bubbles rise up, then physicians versed in the science of cure infer that the urine has vitiated Air and Bile.

If on the oil-drop being cast, the urine courses around it, and looks like rice-gruel, then the urine must be known as having its Air and Phlegm diseased.

When Bile or Phlegm and Bile are vitiated, the urine becomes pale.

When the three humours are diseased, the urine is black and of diverse colors. The urine in a bilious temperament resembles oil; from Phlegm the urine resembles the turbid water of a ditch.—A temperament predominated by Air has a white and red urine. A temperament having Air and Phlegm, has a thick and white urine. A bilious and phlegmatic temperament has an oil-like urine. A temperament of blood and Air has a red-hued urine; one of blood and Bile has urine colored like the *kusuma* flower.—When a person's urine is found red beneath, those versed in the knowledge of the symtoms of *Atisara* know this as a symptom thereof.

In dropsy the urine appears as if containing particles of *ghee*.

In fever of a long standing, the urine becomes like that of a goat.

In consumptive diseases, the color of the urine is dark. If in a consumptive disease, the urine is white, the case must be considered as incurable.

When the urine is smooth and glossy like oil, then what is eaten is digested.

If any person's urine is seen yellow upwards, and red

downwards, then it must be taken as a symptom of all the three humours diseased, with the Bile preponderant.

In a *Sannipat* having Air preponderant, the color of the urine is dark in the middle ; in a *sannipat* having an overmeasure of Phlegm, it is white in the middle. He whose urine is like the juice of the sugar-cane, and whose eyes are tawny, has excess of bad humour ; and this must be pointed out as the symptom.

अथ नासा परीक्षा ।

शुक्ला शुक्ला गुरुः श्यावा लिम्बासुप्ता च नासिका ॥

नासिकात्यन्तविष्टता संवृता पीडका युता ।

उच्छ्वना स्फुटिता नाना जरणाय भवेत् नृणां ॥

#### EXAMINATION OF THE NOSE.

A nose white, dry, bulky, yellow-black, covered with cough, insensible, greatly distended, or greatly contracted, having Pirakas, in the middle, swelling and having cracks, brings on death to people.

अथास्यपरीक्षा ।

वाते लवणमास्यं स्यात् पित्ते तिक्तं कफे मधु ।

द्वन्द्वे द्वन्द्वं ज्ञेयं सन्निपाते त्रिलिङ्गकम् ॥

#### EXAMINATION OF THE MOUTH.

When Air is vitiated, the mouth tastes salt ; when Bile is vitiated, the mouth tastes bitter ; when Phlegm is morbid, it tastes sweet. When any two humours are morbid, the two characteristics must be known as present. In *sannipai*, all the three signs manifest themselves in combination.



अथ नेत्रपरीक्षा ।

रौद्रे रुद्धे च धूस्त्राभे नयने तारचञ्चले ।  
 अथाभ्यन्तर कृष्णाभे भवतो वातरोगिणः ॥  
 पित्तकोपेतु पीताभे भवतः पित्त कोपतः ।  
 संतप्ते भवतो दीपमालोकयितु मक्षमे ॥  
 ज्योतिर्हीणे च शुक्लाभे जलपूर्णं सगौरवे ।  
 मन्दावलोकने नेत्रे भवतः कफकोपतः  
 तन्द्रासहाकुले श्यावे निर्भुग्ने क्षत्ररुद्धके ।  
 रक्तवर्णे च सततं विह्वले घोरतारके ॥  
 क्षणादुन्मीलते चैव क्षणादेवनिमीलते ।  
 विक्षुब्धक्षणातारे च बद्धवर्णे च तत्क्षणात् ॥  
 भवतो नयने चेष्टां सन्निपाते विशेषतः ।  
 सौख्यदृष्टिं प्रसन्नाभे प्रकृत्या च मनोरमे ।  
 नेत्रे कथयतः शीघ्रं श्रेयांसि खलु रोगिणः ॥

### EXAMINATION OF THE EYE.

The eyes of a patient with excess of Air, are fierce, dry, smoky with a dark shade inside, and have their pupils restless. In excess of Bile, from the rage of Bile, the eyes are hot, have a yellow hue ; and are incapable of seeing the light of a lamp. From excess of Phlegm, the eyes are lack-lustre, white, replete with water, heavy, and mild-looking.

In *Sannipat*, in especial, the eyes are overcome with drowsiness, are yellow, black, sunk within their sockets, have sharp pupils, are red-hued, and always unnatural,

have fire pupils, momentarily open and momentarily closed, and lose their dark pupils ; and they appear to be possessed of many hues.

When the eyes of a patient are mild-looking, have a pleasant sheen, are naturally grateful, they betoken an enduring healthful condition.

अथ जिह्वापरीक्षा ।

जिह्वा पीता खरस्पर्शस्फुटिता मारुताधिका ।

रक्ताश्यावा भवेत् पित्ते कफात् शुक्ला द्रवा घना ॥

कृष्णा विसंस्फुटा शुष्का सन्निपातात्मिका तु सा ।

मिश्रिते मिश्रिताक्षेया लिप्तालक्षणयाम्निता ।

### EXAMINATION OF THE TONGUE.

In excess of Air, the tongue is yellow, rough in feel, (like the tongue of a cow), and has irruptions ;—in excess of Bile, the tongue is red and yellow-black ; in excess of Phlegm, it is white, wet, and thick : in *Sannipat*, it is black, and dry, with irruptions, and in a combination of humours, the respective characteristics must be known as present.

उपसंहार माह ।

क्वचित् प्रकरणोल्लेखात् क्वचिदौचित्य मात्रतः ।

क्वचिद्देशात् क्वचित्कालात् सङ्कीर्णगदनिर्यथः ॥ ३९ ॥

नाडीपरिचयद्वारं प्रायशो नैवदृश्यते ।

तेन धाष्ट्रात् मयोक्तं यत् तत्समाधेयमुत्तमैः ॥ ४० ॥

जले स्थलेचान्तरीक्षे प्रसिद्धा यस्य या गतिः ।

सैवोपमानमत्रस्यात् प्रसिद्ध गुण योगतः ॥ ४१ ॥

न शास्त्रपठनाद्वापि शस्त्रदध्यापनादपि ।

स्पर्शनादिभि रभ्यासादेव नाडी विवेकभाक् ॥ ४२ ॥

नाडी गतिरियं सम्यक् अभ्यासेनैव गम्यते ।

नाडी परिचयो लोके प्रायः पुण्येन जायते ॥ ४३ ॥

नाडी गतिरियं सम्यक् योगाभ्यास वदेकतः ।

नान्यथा शक्यते ज्ञातुं बृहस्पति समैरपि ॥ ४४ ॥

इति महामहोपाध्याय श्रीशङ्करसेन कविराजकृतौ

नाडीप्रकाशे तृतीयोद्योतः ॥

## CONCLUSION.

All difficult diseases must be ascertained sometimes by the means above, sometimes by the fitness of things, and sometimes having reference to time and place. 39.

The entrance into a knowledge of examining the Pulse is scarcely seen,—and what through foolishness I have said, must be taken with caution by the worthy. 40.

The well-known movements of animals living in water, on earth, or in the air, availed of in illustrating instances, on account of well-known similarity are compared with the movements of the Pulse. 41.

(One cannot attain to a knowledge of the Pulse) by studying the works (on the subject) or by constant tuition; but one becomes versed in it by feeling the Pulse habitually. 42.

Generally an acquaintance with the Pulse springs from the righteousness (of a person). 43.

The knowledge of the Pulse comes of concentration, like the practise of *Yoga*. Otherwise, a person, albeit like Vrihaspati himself, cannot (attain to this knowledge). 44.

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When a person has eaten acid, his Pulse is somewhat heated ; but in such a case, there is no fear of fever. 'From taking acid, and when one is unwell, one has his blood-tube heated.' 'When a person has taken acid, his Pulse is slightly hot ; when he has taken anything pungent, it courses like a black-bee.' According to Govinda rama, if the reading, *Dipasikhopama*—comparable to a flame—were adopted, the meaning would be, 'First the Pulse is restless.'



अथ दूतागमनं ।

अथ दूतागमात् प्रश्नात् साध्यासाध्य निरूपणं ।

श्वासमात्रप्रयोगेण रोगाणामुपलक्षयेत् ॥ १ ॥

वामनासापुटे चन्द्रो दक्षिणेतु दिवाकरः ।

तयोः सङ्क्रमते वायु रक्षांश्च प्रहरे क्रमात् ॥ २ ॥

एवं षोडशसंक्रान्तिरहोरात्रेऽभिजायते ।

वायव्यश्चानलश्चैव माहेन्द्रो वाहण स्तथा ॥ ३ ॥

चत्वारो मण्डला ज्ञेया वाम दक्षिणयोस्तथा ।

प्रवेशे वहते चन्द्रो निर्गमे वहते रविः ॥ ४ ॥

उभयत्रापि एवमेव, लक्षणं नामस मण्डलं ।

## CHAPTER IV.

The curability or otherwise of a disease should be ascertained by the approach of the *duta*, by question, or by respiration only. I. (I)

In the left nostril is the Moon, in the right

(I) [The first *sloka* commences, with the words, *Atha dutagamat*. The commentator says,—“The term *atha* is benedictory. It is said, *Om* and the word *atha*—these two—going before ‘*Brahma*’, and uttered by the throat, ‘bring on benediction.’ Or the word *atha* may mean, ‘After having ascertained (the nature of) diseases.’”

“*From the course of the duta*”—i. e. the course of the Air-circle either upwards or downwards.”

From *prasna*—from the way in which the patient utters words containing letters of uneven numbers.”

nostril is the Sun. Air courses in each of these for the space of half a *prahara*. 2. (2)

The Pulse which is at the left nostril is instinct with lunar influence, as that which is at the right is instinct with solar influence. It is said in the *Pavana Vijaya Swarodaya*, 'The left one is fraught with lunar energy and the right is Sun-like.' In the *Garura (Purana)*, 'In Ira is established the Moon, and the Sun in Pingala.'

Thus during day and night Air courses sixteen times. At the right and the left side of the nostril, there are four circles—Vayavya, Anala, Mahendra and Varuna. In ingress, Air flows in the Moon, in egress, in the Sun. 3—4. (3)

The second line of verse in *sloka* begins with *Swasamatra*. The commentator thereon remarks, "By breathing alone,"—i. e. by help of the breath alone, leaving alone *duta*, etc., mentioned as means by *Charaka*, *Susruta*, and other medical authorities, the curability or otherwise of a malady may be come at."

(2) The Sun (Pulse) and the Moon (Pulse) course each daily once during day and night in six divisions of the clock. (2) According to this authority, during day and night, the Pulses course twenty-four times during day and night.

'Two rounds of the clock must be understood. In the light and dark fortnight, the Sun and the Moon course each daily for six rounds of the clock.'

(3) The revolution which goes on in the morning for a half *prahara* must be known as the Air-circle. In this way are the four circles to be recognized.

If the breath courses from the middle of the nostril to the sides of the nose, the presence of Air-circle is to be inferred. In this way also are the other circles known.

वत्परिज्ञान माह—

प्रथमे वहते वायु द्वितीये वहते ऽनलः ।

तृतीये वारुणो नाम माहेन्द्रस्तु चतुर्थके ॥ ५ ॥

तथा

पार्श्वरोर्वहते वायु रूद्धं वहति चानलः ।

अधश्च वारुणो नाम मध्ये माहेन्द्र संज्ञकः ॥ ६ ॥

अष्टाङ्गुलं वहेद् वायु रनल चतुरङ्गुलं ।

माहेन्द्रो वारुणश्चैव वहते षोडशाङ्गुलं ॥ ७ ॥

वायुर्वायव्यः ।

The sky-circle has both these characteristics.

In the first flows Air, in the second, fire, in the third, Varuna, and in the fourth, Mahendra. 5.

Air courses at the two sides (of the nose), and mounts upwards. Varuna goes downwards, and Mahendra in the middle. 6.

Vayu courses over a space of eight fingers, fire over four fingers, and Mahendra and Varuna over sixteen fingers each. 7

अथ द्रव्यादि दर्शन श्रवणाभ्यामपि परीक्षान्तर माह—

नीलवर्णश्च वायव्यो रक्तवर्णश्च पावकः ।

पीतवर्णश्च माहेन्द्रो वारुणः शुक्लवर्णकः ॥ ८ ॥

तथा

अर्द्धचन्द्रो भवेद् वायु स्त्रिकोण स्थानतोऽनलः ।

चतुरस्रश्च माहेन्द्रो वारुणो वर्तुलाकृतिः ॥ ९ ॥

स्थानतः स्वस्थानात् इति, तत् तत् कालादावपि द्रव्याद्यागसाज्  
ज्ञानं । माहेन्द्रवारुणयोस्तु पूर्वापरदिशोः स्थानं नाभसस्यतु नभ  
एव परिशेषरूपन्तु षट्कोणादि ।

प्रयोजन माह—

वायव्यात् वातजन्यत्व मनलात् पित्तजन्यता ।

वारुणात् कफजन्यत्वं माहेन्द्रादेव मिश्रता

नाभसात् सन्निपातोऽपि जायते सर्वसम्मतः ॥ १० ॥

एवञ्चप्रमाणं सप्तमे तत्तत्विशेषज्ञानं विशेषणवात् ।

तथाच—

वायव्यमण्डलं प्रश्ने-जीवो यद्यनलं व्रजेत् ।

वातपित्तं भवं विद्धि तथैवं हृन्मज्जान्तरं ॥ ११ ॥

## EXAMINATION OF OBJECTS BY SIGHT, HEARING, etc.

The Air-circle is blue, the Fire, red, the Mahendra yellow, and the Varuna, white. 8. (1)

Anent the colours of earth and the other elements, it is said in Garura Swarodaya, "Water is white, earth, yellow, fire, red-hued. Air resembles blue clouds, and sky is day-like. 8.

Air is a half-moon. Fire from its place is triangular, Mahendra is quadrangular, and Varuna is round. 9.

(1) At another place it is seen : 'If a person located in yellow, questions a *duta* on the left, he dies even if Maheswara endeavours to save him.'



*Sthanta*—from its own site. At the particular times, the knowledge of these is attained through contact with objects. The Mahendra and Varuna circles relate respectively to East and West. The locality of the sky-circle is the sky, and its form is sexagonal, etc.

“Looking at a mirror, one should breathe upon it, and from the shape of the vapour formed, a discerning person should ascertain the difference between these elements. Quadrangular, half-moon-like, triangular, and circular are known (as the forms of the several elements). The sky is known by a circle. The Red (Fire) is triangular and bitter, and courses upwards; the element of energy is lustrous, and its course measures four fingers (placed breadthwise).” *Swarodaya*.—This is clearly expounded in the text.

From the Air-circle are known maladies springing from Air; from the fire-circle, diseases springing from Bile; from the Varuna circle, diseases springing from Phlegm; from the Mahendra circle, diseases springing from a combination of humours; and from the Sky-circle diseases peculiar to such a condition, may be known. This is the opinion of all the authorities. 10. (2)

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(1) “That Air which holds all the humours in equipoise, which is the vehicle of all the elements, is known as the sky, conferring Yoga or Yogis.’ Indian Yogis practice Yoga by regulating respiration. T.

‘The quarter sought by Air.’ *Swarodaya*.

If in a *prasna* in the Air-circle, a person goes to the Fire-circle, his disease must be known as springing from Air and Bile. In this way, other combinations of the humours must be judged. 11.

*Evam*—knowledge of Air and Phlegm.

एवमिति वातस्त्रेघ्नज्ञान मित्यर्थः । अथ साध्यासाध्य ज्ञानमाह—

पूर्णनाडी स्थितोदूतो यत् पृच्छति शुभाशुभं ।

तत्सर्वं सिद्धि मायाति शून्ये शून्य मसंशयः ॥ १२ ॥

अशुभमिति शत्रोरपकारादि ।

## KNOWLEDGE OF CURABLE AND. INCURABLE.

All that a *duta* stationed in a full Pulse asks about favorable and unfavorable, comes to pass. If he asks stationed in the sky, the result doubtless turns out otherwise. 12.

The test at the sky is that it cannot be leapt over, while one arrives of a knowledge of every other respectively by the mode of leaping over it.

पूर्णनाडीज्ञान माह—

यत्स्थानं वहते जीव स्तत्र चेत् पृच्छति स्थितः ।

पूर्णनाडी मता सेयं पूर्णं निगदिता बुधैः ॥ १३ ॥

*Asuvam*—wrongs from an enefmy, etc.

## KNOWLEDGE OF THE FULL PULSE UNFOLDED.

When a person interrogates from the place

where the breath courses, this is called a full Pulse by the wise. 13.

जीवश्वासस्थानमेवाह—

दक्षिणात् पृष्ठपर्यन्तं स्थानं मर्कस्य कथ्यते ।

सम्प्रखादु वासपर्यन्तं इन्द्रस्थानं विदुर्बुधाः ॥ १४ ॥

### THE LOCALITY OF THE BREATH.

The space from the right to the back is said to be the place of the Sun ; and from the front up to the left, the wise know as that of the Moon. 14.

तत्र विशेष माह—

चन्द्रस्थाने स्थितो जीवः सूर्यस्थाने च पृच्छति ।

तदा प्राणविनिर्मुक्तो यदि वैद्यशतैर्दृतः ॥ १५ ॥

प्रश्नोवाधः स्थितो जीवस्तदा जीवोहि जीवति ।

ऊर्ध्वचारगतोजीवो याति जीवो यमालयं ॥ १६ ॥

जीव इति रोगी ।

तथा

श्वासप्रवेशे साध्यं स्या निर्गमे स्यात्साधप्रता ॥ १७ ॥

नाभस मण्डल इत्यर्थः । अपवाद माह—

आदौ शून्यगतः पृच्छेत् पश्चात् पूर्णं विशेद्यदि ।

मूर्च्छितोऽपि ध्रुवं जीवेत् यदर्थं परिपृच्छति ॥ १८ ॥

अथश्च आगतो जीवो जीवो जीवति निश्चितं ॥ १९ ॥

अथ इति वारुणमण्डल वह्नात् हीनस्थान गमनाद् वा ।

एवञ्च माहेन्द्र मण्डल-गमनादपि ज्ञेयं । ज्ञामलेत—

सूर्योऽतु विषमान् वर्णान् समवर्णांश्चिशाकरे ।

वाङ्मस्यो भाषते दूत स्तदा सिद्धिश्च नान्यथा ॥ २० ॥

वाङ्मस्यः पूर्वनाडी स्थितः । विषमान् त्रि-सप्त-पञ्चादीन् ।

काल निर्णयमाह जामले—

पृथिव्यादिक तत्त्वेन दिन मासाब्दजं फलं ।

शीमनञ्च तथा दुष्टं व्योम मारुतं वज्जिभिः ॥ २१ ॥

पृथिव्यादिति तदुक्तं—

पृथ्वी जले शुभे तत्त्वे तेजोमिन्द्रफलोदयं ।

हानि-मृत्यु-करौ पुंसां उभयौ व्योम-मारुतौ ॥ २२ ॥

आदौ चन्द्रः सिते पक्षे भास्करस्तु सिते तरे ।

त्रीणि त्रीणि दिनान्याहु रुदयं चन्द्र सूर्ययोः ॥ २३ ॥

दिनानि संख्यागत संक्रम दण्ड वशात् उदयात् यावन्ति दिनानि  
अतीतानि तावत् समसंख्य मिति केचित् ।

## PARTICULARS ON THE SUBJECT.

If any person stationed in the site of the Moon, questions to the place of the Sun, he will expire even if he is surrounded by hundreds of physicians. 15.

If a *prasna* is put when Air flows downwards, the person will live ; but if a *prasna* is put when it flows downwards, then he will go to the abode of Yama. 16,



*Jiva*—patient.

Again a disease is curable when the breath is drawn in ; incurable when it is thrown out. 17.

The Sky-circle is meant.

If when any question is asked on behalf of a patient, the nostrils of the interrogator on the side at which he is questioning is empty before the question, and filled up with coursing air after the same, he will survive although he may then be in a swoon. 18.

If a person comes from below, he will surely live. 19.

*Adha* means coursing from the Varuna circle, or coursing from beneath. Coursing to the Mahendra circle, must also be understood.

The purport is,—If the patient asks from under the Varuna circle or any other lower plane, he will live.

Jamala says: 'If located in the arm, a *duta* stationed in the sun's place, asks anent any words containing an odd number ; or stationed in the Moon's place, asks as to any words containing an even number, success will indubitably be his. 20.

*Vakustha*—located in the full Pulse. *Vishaman*—three, seven, five, etc.

Jamala points out time :—

'Auspicious consequences pertaining to days, months and years flow from earth and water. Aus-

picious and inauspicious circumstances flow from ether, air, and fire. 21.

Earth and water are productive of good consequences. Lustre produces both fair and foul results. Ether and Air are harmful and bring on death to people. 22.

In the beginning of the light fortnight the Moon, and in the beginning of the dark, the Sun. The rise of the Sun and Moon is said to take place every three days respectively. 23.

The purport is,—In the lighted fortnight, breath begins to course from the Moon or Ira Pulse, in the dark fortnight, from the Sun, or Pingala Pulse. From *pratipad* or the first day of either fortnight, the breath courses in each nostril every three days.

According to some, counting the days successively from the rise of the Sun or the Moon.

अथ रसादि ज्ञानं माह ।

अम्लस्वादस्तु वायव्यं स्निग्धः स्वादुस्तथानलः ।

माहेन्द्रो मधुरः स्वादुः कषायोवारुणस्तथा ॥ २४ N

तथा

वज्रस्वादस्तु वायव्यः कटुस्वादुस्तथानलः ।

वारुणोलवणः स्वादु माहेन्द्रो मधुशीतलः ॥ २५ ॥

आसीदम्बहगोष्ठी जनिमु कुटमणिः क्षौणिहारायमाणः,

प्रेङ्खत्कान्तिप्रतापः प्रततगुणगणस्त्रीकृताशेषदेशः ।

सर्वायुर्वेददुग्धाम्बुधिमयनदृढाभ्यास शेषैन्दु कृष्णः,

श्रीयुक्तः शक्ति गोत्रे सह इव दुहिसेनेतिनामाद्य वैद्यः ॥

यत्कीर्त्तिवल्लीकलितानि तानि, ब्रह्माण्डभाण्डे नियतं फलानि ।

सश्रीपतिः श्रीमति तस्य वंशे, कुलावतंसोऽजनि पुण्यकीर्त्तिः ।

तदात्मजः शङ्करसेननामा । तेनैव तेने धमनीप्रकाशः ॥

इति महामहोपाध्यायशङ्करसेनकविराजकृतौ

नाडीविज्ञाने चतुर्थोद्योतः ।

## OF TASTES.

Sour pertains to the Air-circle, bitter to the Fire-circle, sweet to Mahendra, and astringent to Varuna. 24.

The Air-circle is fraught with many tastes ; the Fire-circle is pungent ; the Varuna circle is salt ; and Mahendra, sweet-cool. 25.

Seshendu (1) Krishna is (like a) creeper furnished with spreading comeliness ; having his expanded perfections recognised in limitless regions ; and firmly practised in churning the milky main of all the Ayurvedas. In the Saktri line (sprang) that light of his line, that prime physician—Duhitasena ; he, whose garnered up fruits of glory and whose tree of fame are always alive over the mundane egg. In his line was born the auspicious-natured Sripati ; the ornament of his

(1) Another reading is Sailendra Krishna.

race, not owing his origin to any female vessel, and of pious memory. His son name's Sankarasena, and the Exposition of the Pulse is by him.

There was one, the jewel in the diadem of the line of Amvostha, wearing the ornament of modesty.

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*N.B.*—The difficulties attending this English version were all but insuperable. On the one hand, the Hindu medical practitioners are generally innocent of anything like a sound knowledge of their profession ; on the other hand the Sanskrit medicine technology being quite different from the ordinary Sanskrit is very hard of comprehension. Consequently the translator had to fall back upon his independent Judgment.

Further, the method of annotation followed by the author is entirely alien to the genius of English book-making. But the translator being fast bound to the original ; could not choose but follow the original in spite of outlandishness. I therefore would bespeak the patience of the indulgent readers.



# NARI VIJNANA,

OR

## THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PULSE.

BY

THE CELEBRATED SAGE, KANADA.

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### SALUTATION TO SIVA !

नमः शिवाय ।

यद्वक्त्रेभ्यः पञ्चसंख्यागतेभ्यो

वेदा जाता ऋग्यजुःसामवेदाः ।

आयुर्वेदाश्चार्थवेदाश्च तस्मिन्

आस्तां शम्भौ श्रीकणादस्य भक्तिः ॥ १ ॥

May Kanada cherish reverence for that Sambhu (1) from whose mouths, numbered five, the Vedas, Rich, Jajus, the Samaveda, the Ayurveda (2) and the Arthaveda, (3) have come forth. I.

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(1) One of the many designations of Siva, the impersonation of the Destructive energy of the universe.

(2) Lit. *the Veda conversant with life (and its relations)*.—T.

(3) Does *Arthavada* mean *Atharvaveda*? If it does not, what does it mean?—T.

आस्ते वेदः पञ्चमो वैद्यकाख्यो

वेत्ता कश्चित् तस्य नास्ते महेशात् ।

तस्माद्भाता धैरत तस्मात् तुराषाट्

तस्माज् ज्ञात्वा वक्तुमर्हामि शास्त्रं ॥ २ ॥

There is a Veda the fifth, styled Vaidyaka ; but there breaths none knowing it. Dhata (1) learnt it from Mahesha, Turashat (2) learnt it from Dhata ; and learning the same from him, (Turashat), I am enabled to expound the science (to people). 2.

नाडी चिकित्सा ।

अङ्गुष्ठमूले करयोः पादयोर्गुल्फदेशतः ।

कपालपार्श्वयोः षड्भ्योनाडीभ्योव्याधिनिर्णयः ॥ ३ ॥

## TREATMENT THROUGH THE PULSE.

A disease should be ascertained by feeling the six Pulses seated (respectively) at the roots of the thumbs of the hands, by the ancles of the feet, and at the temples. 3.

(1) Brahma, the creative force of the cosmos. An indirect and latent association connects the deity with destiny or fate. He presides over what Mill has styled Asiatic Fatalism or the Fatalism of Œdipus. *Vide An Examination of Sir William Hamilton.*

(2) From *tura*, *haste*, and *shat* to bear. *He that is borne swiftly*—an appellation of Indra, the sovereign of the celestials. He rides Airavata, an elephant that arose out of the ocean on the occasion of the churning of the

विलसति मणिवन्धे ग्रन्थिरङ्गुष्ठमूले,  
 तदधरनमिताभि स्तुङ्गुलीभिर्निपीडा ।  
 स्फुरणमसकृदेषा नाडिकायाः परीक्षा,  
 पदमनुवुटिकाधोऽङ्गुष्ठमूले तथैव ॥ ४ ॥

Repeatedly pressing with the three fingers bent down the Pulse active at the elbow or at the root of the thumb, the Pulse should be examined ; and in the same way the Pulses beneath the ancles and at the root of the thumb should be examined. (I) 4.

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deep for ambrosia. The function assigned to Indra in the Hindu theogony is pouring down rain. He is the cloud-compeller ; and the subsistence of creatures is at his disposal.

(I) This occurs twice ; but it is so in the Text.—T.

*Vilasatis lit. sporting*—a very poetical<sup>9</sup> handling of the movement of the Pulse.

I have already remarked that the poetical faculty is interfused through every fibre of the composition of the Hindu mind. To whatever department of literature we resort, even on subjects as much alien to the region of fancy and imagination as possible, we not unfrequently come upon the play of the poetical instinct. Matthew Arnold (*vide Preface to his Selections from the Poems of William Wordsworth*, rightly rested the glory of Englishmen upon their national poetry. We can with perhaps a greater force of reason rest our national glory on our poetical instinct, which, as the epithet implies, is vital with us,—indeed our language itself is *almost entirely imaginative*.—T.

दृष्टदिनमृष्टतर्पणभागभाजि,

हस्ते प्रसारितकराङ्गुलिसञ्चयेच ।

अङ्गुष्ठमूलमधिपश्चिमवामभागे,

नाडी प्रभञ्जनगतिः सततं परीक्षेत् ॥ ५ ॥

आदौच बहते वातो मधेऽपि पित्तं तथैवच ।

अन्ते श्लेष्मवती नाडी सन्निपातस्त्रिलक्षणेः ॥ ६ ॥

वाताद्वक्रगता नाडी चपला पित्तवाहिनी ।

स्थिरा श्लेष्मवती ज्ञेया मिश्रितां द्वन्द्वजां विदुः ॥ ७ ॥

Holding the hand (of the patient) by the elbow a little bent upwards, with the the three fingers each placed apart on the left behind the thumb, should the Pulse coursed by Air always be examined. 5.

In the beginning courses Air, and in the middle Bile ; and at the end the Pulse is Phlegmatic. When all the symptoms are manifest, the case is Sannipat. (1) 6.

From Air the Pulse courses awry ; the Pulse that is coursed by Bile is restless ; that which is stocked with Phlegm must be known as slow-moving ; and, (finally), in a combination of any two humours, the respective characteristics of each are discovered. 7.

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(1) In Sannipat all the three humours are morbid ; *i. e.* the Pulse has Air, Bile, and Phlegm in excess. Such a case is accordingly difficult of cure.—T.



लावतित्तिरवात्तांकगमनं सन्निपाततः ।

कदाचिन्मन्दगा नाडी कदाचिच्छीघ्रगा भवेत् ॥ ८ ॥

काशात् क्रोधात् वेगवती क्षीणा चिन्ताभयाहता ।

लघ्वी वहति दीप्ताग्नेस्तथा बलवती मता ।

चपला क्षुधितस्यासौ तृप्तस्य वहति स्थिरा ॥ ९ ॥

मन्दाग्नेः क्षीणधातोश्च नाडी मन्दवहा भवेत् ।

असृक्पूष्णां भवेत् कोष्णा गुर्वी सामा गरीयसी ॥ १० ॥

सुखिनस्तु स्थिरा ज्ञेया तथा बलवती मता ।

ज्वरवेगेच धमनी सोष्णा वेगवती भवेत् ॥ ११ ॥

From Sannipat, the Pulse has a movement resembling the movements of a quail, a francoline partridge or a swan ; and sometimes the Pulse courses slowly and sometimes swiftly. 8.

From carnal craving or anger, the Pulse moves lustily ; in excess of anxiety or terror, the Pulse is feeble ; when the appetite is aflame, the Pulse is light as well as powerful. A person hungry has a restless Pulse, and one replete, has a slow-flowing Pulse. 9.

In fall of appetite, or when one has seminal weakness, the Pulse is feeble ; a Pulse filled with blood, is tepid, heavy, mild-flowing and weighty. (1) 10.

A luxurious-living person's Pulse must be

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(1) *Gurvi* and *Gariasi*—are exactly synonymous, and the text is pleonastic.—T.

अतीसारे भवेत्ताड़ी शीता मन्दगतिस्तथा ।

विस्त्रच्यां दृश्यते नैव नैवस्थानं मिसृञ्चति ॥ १२ ॥

क्रिमिरोगे स्थिरा मन्दा कचिद्वक्रा कचिन्मृदुः ।

पाण्डौतु केवलं नाड़ी कृशा भिक्षा प्रचारिणी ॥ १३ ॥

रक्तपित्तात् बहेत्ताड़ी मन्दा च कठिना मृदुः ।

नाड़ी नानागतिर्भूत्वा राजयन्ति प्रवर्त्तते ॥ १४ ॥

उच्चैः प्रवहते नाड़ी तथा क्षिप्र सुरःक्षते ।

क्षये च नाडिका क्षीणा कासे कम्पपरायणा ॥ १५ ॥

known as slow-coursing as well as lusty ; and in the rage of fever, the Pulse is hot and high-toned. 11.

In dysentery the Pulse is cool as well as mild-moving ; and in cholera the Pulse now leaves its locality and now does not. 12.

When one is ill of worms, the Pulse is slow, feeble, and sometimes it goes obliquely and sometimes it is slow-moving ; and in Jaundice the Pulse is faint, and moves as if tearing up its tegument. 13.

From hæmoptysis, the Pulse courses mildly and faint, and feels tough. When one has Phthisis, the Pulse has a variety of movements. 14.

When one has a sore in the breast, the Pulse is high-toned and rapid. In a wasting disease, the Pulse is feeble ; and in bronchitis, it is tremulous, fine and slow. 15.

सूक्ष्मा स्थिरा तथा मन्दा श्वासे तीव्रगति भवेत् ।

हिक्कायां बद्धकम्पा सा तथाच द्रुतगामिनी ॥ १६ ॥

गम्भीरा स्वरभेदे स्यात् चला तन्तुसमा तथा ।

मदात्ययेऽपि सूक्ष्मा स्यात् कठिना परितोजडा ॥ १७ ॥

आनाहे सूत्रवक्त्रे च भवेच्चाङ्गी गरिष्ठता ।

प्रमेहे तु जडा सूक्ष्मा ग्रन्थिरूपा च जायते ॥ १८ ॥

ग्रणेति कठिने देहे प्रयाति पैत्तिकं क्रमं ।

भगन्दरानुरूपेण नाडीव्रणनिवेदने ।

प्रयाति वातिकं रूपं नाडी पावकरूपिणी ॥ १९ ॥

बालस्य शल्याभिहतस्य जन्तोर्वेगावरोधाकुलितस्य भूयः ।

गतिं विधत्ते धमनी गजेन्द्रमरालमालेव कफोल्लुण्णेन ॥ २० ॥

In Asthma the Pulse is rapid-coursing. In hiccup the Pulse is very tremulous and rapid. 16.

In hoarseness the Pulse is dull and goes like a catgut ; and in a reaction of drink, it is fine, tough and surrounded with dulness. 17.

In epistasis and stranguary, the Pulse is thick ; and in gonorrhoea it is dull, fine and has knots. 18.

At the time when the boil is very hard, the Pulse flows on with Bile. In intestinal boil, the Pulse, as it does in fistula, courses on with Air, and resembles fire through excess of Phlegm. 19.

The blood-tube of a person that has thrown up, that has been struck with any weapon, or that is suffering in consequence of having restrained

ज्वरेण रमणे नाडी क्षीणा च मन्दगामिनी ।

ज्वरे कामार्तिरूपेण भवन्ति विकलाः शिराः ॥ २१ ॥

व्यायामे भ्रमणे चैव चिन्तायां धनशोकतः ।

नानाप्रकारगमना शिरा गच्छति विज्वरे ॥ २२ ॥

अजीर्णेन भवेन्नाडी कठिना परितोजडा ।

प्रसन्ना तु द्रुता शुद्धा त्वरिता च प्रवर्तते ॥ २३ ॥

पक्वा जीर्णे पुष्टिहीना मन्दं मन्दं बहेत् शिरा ।

पुष्टि स्तौल्य गुडाहारे मांसिव लगुडाकृतिः ॥ २४ ॥

the force of urine or excreta, has a movement resembling the gait of powerful elephants or flocks of swans. 20.

In fever or after sexual commerce, the Pulse is feeble and moves slow ; and in a fever arising from sexual urgency, the blood-tube is dull-flowing. (1) 21.

In physical exercise, walking, anxiety, grief arising from loss of wealth, or remission, the Pulse has diverse movements. 22.

In indigestion the Pulse is stiff, and dull all round ; and when one is delighted, it is swift-coursing and pure, and goes on rapidly. (2) 23.

In advanced indigestion, the blood-tube is

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(1) *Ramane*, lit. 'in sexual intercourse.' The sense, however, I presume, is, 'after sexual intercourse,' for *during* sexual intercourse the Pulse, of course, reaches the *ne plus ultra* of activity.—T,

(2) This also is a pleonasm.



क्षीणेच क्षिप्तिता वेगा मधुरे धेकवद्गतिः ।

रम्भायुडवटाहारै शुष्करुक्षादिभोजने ॥ २५ ॥

वातपित्तार्तिरूपेण नाडी वहति निष्क्रमं ।

मधुरे वह्निगमना तिले स्वात् सुखतागतिः ॥ २६ ॥

अग्ने कोष्णा ह्रवगतिः कटुके भृङ्गसञ्चिता ।

कषाये कठिना श्लाना लवणे सरला द्रुता ।

एवं द्विवि चतुर्वीगे नानाधर्मावती सिरा ॥ २७ ॥

devoid of bulk, and goes on slowly. When one has fed on any oleaginous substance or molasses, and when a person has eaten meat, one's Pulse resembles a thick stick. (I) 24.

In debility the Pulse is feeble ; when one has fed on anything sweet, one's Pulse moves like a frog. If a person eats cakes made of plantains and molasses, or anything dry or rough, the Pulse careers with (overflowing) Air and Bile. When anything sweet is eaten, the Pulse seems to come out ; and when anything bitter is taken, the Pulse moves like an earth-worm. 25—26.

When any acid substance is taken, the Pulse is tepid and has a leaping motion, and when anything pungent is taken, the Pulse courses like a fork-tailed shrike ; when any astringent substance is eaten, the Pulse is tough and feeble ; when anything salt is eaten, the Pulse is straight-coursing

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(I) *Taila, lit,* oil ; here it means any oleaginous substance.—T.

उपवासात् भवेत् क्षीणा नाडी च द्रुतगमिनी ।

सन्धोगाच्च भवेत् क्षीणा चेया द्रुतगतिस्तथा ॥ २८ ॥

पूर्वं पित्तगतिं प्रभञ्जनगतिं श्लेष्माणमाविभ्रतौ,

सन्तान भ्रमणं सुहृदिदधतौ चक्राधिरूढानिव ।

तीव्रत्वं दधतौ कलापिगतिकां सूक्ष्मत्वमातन्वतौ,

नोसाधरां धमनीं वदन्ति सुनयोनाडीगतिज्ञानिनः ॥ २९ ॥

जिह्वं जिह्वं शिथिलशिथिलं व्याकुलं व्याकुलम्वा,

स्थित्वा स्थित्वा वहति धमनी याति नाशञ्च सूक्ष्मा ।

नित्यं स्थानात् स्खलति पुनरप्यङ्गुली संस्पृशेद्वा,

भावैरेवम्बुद्धविधविधैः सन्निपातादसाधरा ॥ ३० ॥

and swift; and when any two, three, or four kinds of things (are eaten), the Pulse shows diverse motions according to the respective natures of the substances taken. (I) 27.

From fasting, the Pulse becomes feeble and swift-moving; and from sexual commerce the Pulse also grows faint and swift-moving. 28.

A Pulse in which Bile flows first, and Air (next), and which has Phlegm (last), or a Pulse belonging to (a woman) with child, momentarily coursing as if it were fixed on a wheel, having vigor, moving like a peacock, and displaying fineness,—such a blood-tube is pronounced not incurable by those versed in the motions of the Pulse. 29.

A Pulse that goes crookedly at intervals

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(I) *Bhringa* may also mean a black bee. Here it means a fork-tailed shrike.

महातापेऽपि शीतत्वं शीतत्वे तापिता सिरा ।

नानाविधा गतिर्यस्य तस्य मृत्युं न संशयः ॥ ३१ ॥

यात्युच्चका स्थिरा नाडी याचेयं यांसबाहिनी ।

याच सूक्ष्माच वक्राच तामसाघ्रां विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ ३२ ॥

स्नस्थानविच्युता नाडी यदा वहति वा न वा ।

ज्वालाच हृदये तीव्रा तदा ज्वालावधि स्थितिः ॥ ३३ ॥

वामनाडी भवेत् सत्यं यदि स्यात् कुण्डलाकृतिः ।

मृत्युं शीघ्रं विजानीयात् यदि शत्रुसमो भवेत् ॥ ३४ ॥

slackly at intervals, and wildly at intervals, which moves in pauses, and, fading, ceases to exist, which constantly forsakes its locality, and again is perceived by the fingers,—is known through many signs as these as incurable in consequence of Sannipat. 30.

The death of him is certain whose Pulse is cold in great heat (of the body), whose Pulse is hot in great coldness (of the body), and whose Pulse shows various movements. 31.

The Pulse that is high-toned and staid, and which courses through the flesh, and which is fine and crooked, has been assigned as incurable. 32.

When a Pulse lapses from its place, and sometimes courses, at others remains at rest, and when there is fierce heat in the heart, the patient will live so long as the burning lasts. 33.

If the left Pulse for certain appears to be in



अनिलो याति पित्तस्य पित्तं याति कफालयं ।

कफो वा कण्ठमायाति जीवनं तस्य दुर्लभं ॥ ३५ ॥

अनुत्सुका स्थिरा मन्दा दुष्टदुष्टा प्रचारिणी ।

अति सूक्ष्माति कुटिला नाडी वहति मृत्यवे ॥ ३६ ॥

नाडी मध्ववहाङ्गुलमूले सानर्थमुत्सृजेत् ।

शनैरुद्धार्य गमना मृत्युं साच प्रकाशते ॥ ३७ ॥

अङ्गुलमूलतो बाह्ये द्व्यङ्गुले यदि नाडिका ।

प्रहराद्वाद् वहिर्मृत्युर्विजानीयाद्विचक्षणः ॥ ३८ ॥

coils, then although the physician should be as Sakra himself, he should know a speedy death. (I) 34.

If a person's Air blows into the abode of Bile, his Bile flows into the province of Phlegm, or his Phlegm comes up to the throat, his life is difficult of being rescued. 35.

A Pulse that is inactive, slow, mild and vitiated with morbid blood flowing within it, and which is exceedingly fine and exceedingly awry, courses to bring on death. 36.

If the Pulse is felt at the place touched by the middle finger, no ill is to be apprehended; but if it courses slowly upwards, it betrays expiration. 37.

If the Pulse lapses by the breadth of two fingers from the root of the thumb, the sagacious know that death will ensue after half a Prahara. 38.



सार्धद्वयाङ्गुलाद् बाह्ये यदि तिष्ठति नाडिका ।  
 प्रहराच्च वह्निर्मृत्युं जायते नात्र संशयः ॥ ३९ ॥  
 द्व्यङ्गुलाद् बाह्यतो नाडी मध्यरेखा भवेद् यदि ।  
 तत्सार्धप्रहरात् मृत्युरवश्यं जायते नृणां ॥ ४० ॥  
 सार्धद्वयाङ्गुलाद् बाह्ये यदि तिष्ठति नाडिका ।  
 तस्यैव मरणं सत्यं प्रहरात् त्रितयात् वह्निः ॥ ४१ ॥  
 सार्धद्व्यङ्गुलगता नाडी यदि तिष्ठति निश्चितं ।  
 चतुर्भिः प्रहरैस्तस्य जायते मरणं घ्रुवं ॥ ४२ ॥  
 पादाङ्गुलगता नाडी समा तिष्ठति निश्चला ।  
 षड्भिस्तु प्रहरैस्तस्य क्षेयो मृत्युर्विचक्षणैः ॥ ४३ ॥

If the Pulse falls off two fingers and a half from its locality, death certainly ensues after a Prahara. 39.

If the Pulse moves off two fingers from its place, and has a line in the midst, then the man indubitably dies in half a Prahara. 40.

If the Pulse lapses two and half fingers from its locality, then death ensues after the third Prahara. 41.

If the Pulse moves away by the breadth of half a finger, then the person's death certainly ensues in four Praharas. 42.

If the Pulse at the toes is sunk and slow-coursing, then the discerning know that death will ensue in six Praharas. 43.

अङ्गुलाम्यन्तरे नाङ्गी वक्रगा यदि तिष्ठति ।

मरणं तस्य जानीयात् सप्तभिः प्रहरैर्बुधः ॥ ४४ ॥

अङ्गुलाम्यन्तरे नाङ्गो मन्दस्यन्दगमा यदि ।

अष्टभिः प्रहरैर्मृत्युर्निर्दिष्टो मुनिपुङ्गवैः ॥ ४५ ॥

स्थिरा नाङ्गी सुखे यस्य विद्युद्गत इवेक्ष्यते ।

दिनैकं जीवितं तस्य द्वितीये म्रियते भुवं ॥ ४६ ॥

अङ्गुलाम्यन्तरे नाङ्गी शीतला यदि तिष्ठति ।

प्रहरैर्नवभिस्तस्य मरणं निश्चितं भवेत् ॥ ४७ ॥

पादादङ्गुलतो बाह्ये नाङ्गी तिष्ठति चञ्चला ।

प्रहरैर्दशभिर्ज्ञेयो मृत्युस्तस्य न संशयः ॥ ४८ ॥

If the Pulse within the finger remains crooked, then the learned know that death will take place in seven Praharas. 44.

If the Pulse within the finger is slow and tremulous, then the foremost ascetics assert that death will occur in eight Praharas. 45.

He the Pulse of whose mouth, being feeble, appears like lightning, will live for a day,—he certainly dies the second day. (1) 46.

If within the finger the Pulse feels cold, then the person's death will certainly take place in nine Praharas. 47.

If the Pulse courses restless outside the toes, then the person doubtless comes by surcease within ten Praharas. 48.

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(1) *i. e.* conjoining the two properties of feebleness and rapidity.—T.

पादस्याङ्गुलमध्येच नाड़ी सोष्णाच जायते ।

यामैरेकादशमितैर्मृत्युस्तस्य विनिर्दिशेत् ॥ ४९ ॥

चरणाङ्गुलमध्येच नाड़ी शीतवती भवेत् ।

द्वादशप्रहरैस्तस्य त्रयो मृत्युर्विचक्षणैः ॥ ५० ॥

अर्द्धाङ्गुलगता नाड़ी शीतला यदि तिष्ठति ।

त्रिदशप्रहरैस्तस्य मरणं जायते ध्रुवं ॥ ५१ ॥

अर्द्धाङ्गुलगता नाड़ी सोष्णा वेगवती भवेत् ।

यामैश्चतुर्दशमितैर् मृत्युर्त्रयो विचक्षणैः ॥ ५२ ॥

साध्वाङ्गुलगता नाड़ी चञ्चला यदि तिष्ठति ।

प्रहरैस्तिथि संख्यैश्च मरणं निर्दिशेद् बुधः ॥ ५३ ॥

If the Pulse grows hot within the toes of the feet, then that one's death is assigned to occur in eleven Yamas. 49.

If the Pulse is cold within the toes, then the discerning know that the person's death will take place in twelve Praharas. 50.

If the Pulse, lapsing half a finger from its place, feels cold, then the man's death will, forsooth, take place within three and ten Praharas. 51.

If the Pulse, going off half a finger, feels hot and rapid, then the discerning know that death will happen in fourteen Yamas. 52.

If the Pulse, going off half a finger, feels restless, then the learned assert that death ensues within fifteen days. (I) 53.

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(I) The Translator may be permitted to appeal to the reader's consideration in judging the difficulties attending

पादाङ्गुलगता नाडी सहसा यदि तिष्ठति ।

षोडशप्रहरैस्तस्य पञ्चत्वं निर्दिशेद् बुधः ॥ ५४ ॥

क्षणाद् गच्छति वेगेन क्षणाद् गच्छति शान्तां ।

सप्ताहं मरणं तस्य यद्यङ्गं शोथवर्जितं ॥ ५५ ॥

मुलता मुजगाकारा नाडी देहस्य सङ्क्रमात् ।

विशीर्णे क्षीणतां याति मासान्ते मरणं भवेत् ॥ ५६ ॥

वामनाडी स्वल्परेखा हनुमूले परीक्ष्यते ।

पञ्चवर्षाधिकञ्चैव जीवनं नात्र संशयः ॥ ५७ ॥

If the Pulse at the toes suddenly comes to a stand, then the wise assert that the man will die in sixteen Praharas. 54.

If the Pulse momentarily courses rapidly and momentarily becomes mild, the man will expire in seven days, if his body is free from flux. 55.

If the Pulse resembles the form of an earth-worm or a serpent from plumpness of the person, and gets feeble when the body grows feeble, the person dies after a month. 56.

If the left Pulse is felt like a slender line at the root of the jaid, the person will for certain outlive five years. 57.

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this rendering. I cite an only instance. The original has *tithi sankhyaiah*. I was at a loss what the sage could possibly mean ; until at last the interpretation flashed into me—the number making up a fortnight.



वामनाडी दीर्घरेखा कक्षमूले च नृत्यति ।

पञ्चाशत्तोधिकं जीवेत् धनिको धार्मिको भवेत् ॥ ५८ ॥

वामनाडी स्वल्परेखा हस्तमूले च नृत्यति ।

शतवर्षाधिकं तस्य जीवनं नात्र संशयः ॥ ५९ ॥

वामनाडी दीर्घरेखा हस्तमूले च नृत्यति ।

जीवेत् पञ्चशतं वर्षं नात्र कार्या विचारणा ॥ ६० ॥

न विमुञ्चति स्वस्थानं नाडी सूक्ष्मा विभाष्यते ।

तस्य नृत्यभयं नास्ति व्याधिरप्युपशम्यति ॥ ६१ ॥

सुव्यक्तता निर्मलत्वं स्वस्थानस्थितिरेव च ।

अचाञ्चल्यममन्दत्वं सर्वासां शुभलक्षणं ॥ ६२ ॥

If the left Pulse appears like a long line, and dances under the armpit, the person lives for fifty Years, and will acquire wealth and religious merit. 58.

If the left Pulse appears like a fine line, and dances at the root of the jaw, the person doubtless lives for a hundred years. 59.

If the Pulse appears like a long line and dances at the root of the hand, the person lives for five hundred years. No doubt need be entertained about this. 60.

If the Pulse does not leave its locality and appears slender, the person has no fear of death, and (if he has any ailment), it diminishes. 61.

Full development, freedom from dullness, abode in its locality, mildness, and vigor—these

चाञ्चल्यदोष पूर्णत्वं काठिन्यमतिमन्दता ।

रक्तं वमति सूक्ष्मत्वं स्वस्थानस्य विमोक्षणं ॥

स्तैमित्यं गतिकौटिल्यं सर्वासां दुष्टलक्षणं ॥

इति महामुनिकणादविरचितं

नाडीविज्ञानं समाप्तं ।

शमिति ।

are the happy characteristics of the Pulse of all persons. 62.

Restlessness, hardness, and extreme slowness of the Pulse ; and blood-vomitting ; fineness ; and renunciation of its place ; a flickering condition ; and toughness of motion,—these are the ominous characteristics of all men. (1) 63.

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(1) This stanza is hopelessly *unsyntactical*, if I may coin such a term. *Raktam vamatī*—when the person vomits blood—refuses outright to connect itself with the ‘feebleness’ etc, of the Pulse. The reader, now that the task is done, should rest and be thankful !—T.

# ON AIR, BILE AND PHLEGM.

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Air, Bile and Phlegm sustain the system, and a clear comprehension of their natures is essentially necessary in order to a thorough grasp over the Pathology and Pharmacœpia of the Hindus. I therefore furnish the reader with the following remarks on the subject, hoping they will serve to enlighten him on the extremely abstruse topic of the Human Pulse. A knowledge of the three humours is, in reality, an acquaintance with the Pulse, the Pulse being little else than the condition of the blood-tube surcharged with one or more humours.

Air, Bile and Phlegm sustain the body, and hence they go by the designation of *dhatus*—*sustaining*. They also conspire to render the system unhealthy, and hence they are also called *malas*—*impure elements*. And, again, they vitiate the body, and therefore they are sometimes designated *doshas*—*vicious humours*. Of these appellations, the term, *doshas*, is the oftenest in vogue. Commonly, *dhatus* signifies juice, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. *Malas* means the impure products of the system—excreta, urine, sweat, etc.

According to Susruta, as the Moon bathes the Earth with his benign beams, as the Sun by virtue of his power of suction, dries up objects, and as

Air, by diffusing substances, maintains the earth, so Air, Bile and Phlegm, respectively making the system moist, dry, and flowing, sustain it. In the opinion of Charaka, the vicious humours—Air, Bile and Phlegm have three kinds of motion ; *viz.*, decrease, uniformity, and increase. When any morbid humour is in a condition of decrease, it secretes its symptoms ; when it is in a state of uniformity, it performs the natural functions of the system ; and when it waxes powerful, according to the measure of its power, it displays its symptoms. When the humours are uniform, they constitute what is called health ; when they are abnormal, there is disease in the system. The morbid humours have three other motions ; *viz.*, a motion upwards, a motion downwards, and an oblique motion. When any morbid humour tends upwards, it produces such distempers as hemoptysis, catarrh, diseases of the nose, the eyes and the head, etc. When any vicious humour tends downwards, it produces such ailments as dysentery, diarrhœa, piles, etc. Of the three humours, Air is the foremost, for if Air waxes powerful, it alone can, destroying the other morbid humours, bring on death. He in whose system Air, coursing freely, stays in its locality and retains its genuine nature, enjoying immunity from every ailment, lives over a hundred years. It is for this reason that physicians first treat of diseases springing from morbid Air.



The other names of Air are Vata, Anila, Sarvagati, (*lit., coursing everywhere*), Pavana, Gandhavaha, (*the bearer of smell*), Prana (*life*), Maruta, Samirana, etc. Air, coursing throughout the frame, and carrying the other morbid humours all over the body, maintains it. It has the principle of passion, and is dry, cool, light, subtle, volatile, pure, and sharp.

As one and the same person comes by different kinds of distinction according to his various occupations, so the same Air has different designations in consonance with the difference of its locality. Of all the species, five notably have been described; *viz.*, Prana, Apana, Samana, Udana and Vana. Prana resides in the chest. It performs the circulation of the blood, maintains the body, takes edibles into the system, and increases the vigor of the frame. The locality of the Air, entitled Apana, is the stomach. At the proper time it brings down in the system Air, urine, excreta, semen, embryo, and the menses. When one is wrought up with anger, Apana causes some serious illness to the bladder and the anus. The Samana Air, residing about the navel, appropriates to itself the regions respectively of the mucus and the stomach. Proving an auxiliary of appetite, this Air digests the food eaten, and separates juice, blood, urine, excreta, etc. When Samana grows powerful, Gulma, indigestion, dysentery and other ailments follow. The Udana Air is located in the throat. This is instrumental in the

production of speech and music. When it grows abnormally strong, it brings on diseases.

The Vyana Air is spread all over the person. It causes the juice in the system to course, and the perspiration and blood to come out ; and performs five kinds of functions, *viz.*, walking, movements downwords, those upwords, winking, and opening the eyes. When this Air grows virulent, it produces various kinds of distempers. A person presided over by Air, is dry, has sparse hair, and is lean, loquacious and of a vascillating turn ; and such a one goes to the sky during dreams.

The following meats and drinks and practises make Air wax powerful, *viz.*, physical exercise, fasting, a fall or fracture, seminal drain, keeping up nights, restraining the force of urine or excreta, excessive grief or fear, regret, heating practices, eating dry food, eating an astringent, bitter or fiery food, cloudiness, \* the final stage of digestion, and the last part of the day. \* When Air is powerful, the following symptoms present themselves. Moping, dullness of the body, dryness, cracks in the skin, pain as of a pricking with needles, opening of the pores of the body, sensations of being severed and of being surrounded by something, regret, depression, a feeling of fatigue, uneasiness, melancholy, a lifting of the joints, bodily pain,

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\* These do not come under 'meat' or 'drink' or 'practises' ; but so it is in the original.—T.

shrinking of the body with pain, yawning, horripilation, violent movements of the limbs, shaking of the head, *paripatna*, thirst, dryness, astringency in the mouth, hooping-cough, roughness of the skin, a reddish complexion, insomnia, swooning, lacunæ in thought, delusion, a depression of the lap, and a bending of the back, sounds in the ears, ocular hallucination, and loss of worldly prudence. When any localised Air gets morbid, the part concerned or *Kostha* (1) displays unhealthy symptoms. For instance, if the Prana Air resident in the heart becomes powerful, the effects are hiccup, vomiting, melancholia, etc.

If Air grows violent, it becomes mild through the under-mentioned regimen and practises,—gently hot, nutritious and invigorating substances, salt, sapid and acid substances, oleaginous things, and *abhyanjana*, (2) bathing, sunshine, employment of *Vasti*, meat, wine, purgatives shampooing, cool wash, employment of dry *Vasti*, smearing the body with unctuous substances, and cooling practises.

Next I shall speak of Bile. Its other designations are Mayu, Ushma, Teja, (energy), Tikta Dhatu, (the bitter Dhatu), Agni (fire), etc. It is

(1) The following organs go under the appellation of *Kosthas*, the region of mucus, the stomach, the bladder, the heart, the *unduka*, and the lungs.—T.

(2) When streams of oil rubbed, on the head, seek the arms, the practise is called *Abhyanjana*.—T.

presided over by the principle of goodness, and is naturally hot, bitter, pungent, liquid, yellow, of a blue color, and like fire. The principal locality of Bile is the space between the region of mucus and the stomach. It is carried to other parts from this place.

Bile is of five kinds,—Pachaka, Bhrajaka, Ranjaka, Alochaka and Sadhaka. Pachaka, residing in the stomach as fire, digests what is eaten, and imparts grace and beauty to the person. The Bhrajaka Bile, residing in the skin, brings lustre to it. Ranjaka, remaining in the liver and spleen, colors the juice and produces blood. The Alochaka sort, dwelling in the eyes, imparts the power of vision. The Sadhaka Bile, residing in the heart, generates the mental faculties.

The signs of a person of a bilious temperament are the following. The head grows hoary prematurely. There is profuse perspiration, and the body is pale. The eyes look red. The disposition is irascible. The intellect is keen ; and light flashes up during sleep within the closed eyes.

The following kinds of food and drinks and modes of living conduce to access of Bile into the system,—pungent, acid and hot substances ; as well as fried things ; anger, fasting, sunshine, cohabitation, sessamum, linseed, curd, liquor, *sukta* (1) and rice-gruel. Bile also gets vigorous

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(1) A kind of rice-gruel.



while the food is digesting, at mid-day, at midnight, in summer and autumn. When Bile gets the upper hand, the symptoms are boils, incoherent talk, sweat, swoon, madness, delusion, uneasiness, cracks in the skin, burning, heat, thirst, disinclination to food, a pungent mouth, acivity, bitterness of taste, acid eructations, a foul breath, sores in the mouth, purging, and a feeling as of entering into darkness. Bile is nullified by observing the following regimen, and acting in this wise. Bitter, sweet and astringent substances, shady and cool spots, (1) night-air, moonlight, lying down on the ground, water springing from any machinary, cloud, the touch of the person of a woman, clarified butter, milk, purging, bleeding, ointments, etc., decrease Bile.

Kapha—Phlegm is otherwise called *valaka* and *vali*. Phlegm is endowed with the principle of foulness or ignorance, and is heavy. Its nature is to separate the joints, and is cool, moist, mild, oily, sweet, staid, slippery, white, moveless ; and is spread over the system by Air. The localities of Phlegm are the chest, throat, head, bladder, and joints, the region of mucus, juice, fat, the nose, the tongue, etc. There are five kinds of Phlegm ;

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(1) This and some other heads do not come under the general category of food, etc.

Avalamvaka, Kledaka, (1) Sleshmaka, (2) Vartaka, and Tarpaka. Avalamvaka, residing in the chest, takes possession of the neck, the throat, etc. ; and the term, Avalamva, meaning, 'that which takes possession of anything' has been accordingly applied to this species of Phlegm. Remaining in the region of mucus, Kledaka impregnates food with moisture, and hence its name. The Phlegm called Sleshmaka, residing within the joints, moistens them, and hence the appellation. The Phlegm, styled Varddhaka, residing in the tongue, produces the tastes ; and therefore this is called Varddhaka, *i.e.*, that which confers sense. Tarpaka, remaining in the head, gratifies the eyes ; and for this reason this species of Phlegm is styled Tarpaka, 'That which gratifies.'

A person of a Phlegmatic temperament is endowed with a grave understanding, has a plump body, has a cool-feeling head of hair, is exceedingly strong, and in dreams sees expanses of water. Phlegm gets powerful under the following regimen and actions, eating heavy, sweet or extremely cooling substances, or milk, liquid substances, cakes, or clarified butter ; or repletion or sleep during the day. Phlegm grows vigorous in spring and

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(1) *Kleda*—*moisture*, and the particle, *ka*, meaning agency.—T.

(2) *Sleshma*—*Phlegm*, and the particle *Ka* implies agency.—T.

winter ; during the first part of the day or night, and immediately after one has taken one's meal. The marks of Phlegm waxing powerful are hardness of the body, indigestion, satiety, drowsiness, heaviness of the person or the sensation as of a wet veil, superabundant stools, oiliness of the body, coldness, itch of the person, a sensation of cleaving in the tongue, running at the mouth and nose for a long period, flux, excessive sleep, a feeling of sharpness, sweetness in the mouth, whiteness of the body, lassitude, etc.

Phlegm is appeased by the under-mentioned regimen and practices,—eating dry, ashy, astringent, bitter, or pungent substances, physical exercise, walking, keeping up nights, sexual intercourse, kicking, smoking, taking something very hot, purging of the head (by taking snuff), vomitting, spitting, perspiration, and smearing the body with ointments.

The Pulse under the predominance of any particular humour has been compared to the movements of various animals ; fork-tailed shrike, leech, etc ; movements bearing no shade of similarity. To the European reader this may appear absurd ; but the experienced Hindu physician, despite all the disparity, traces a subtle similarity among these movements, and rests his sound inferences on this agreement under the obtruding dissimilarity. The consummate sagacity which they possess in getting at a person's health through the condition

of his Pulse at a particular time, is manifested nowhere more signally than in their predictions of a patient's expiry. The judgment which they display in this matter is sometimes—nay, oftener than not, marvellous and appears like intuition. I venture to lay special stress on this point, because it demonstrably shows the profound knowledge the Hindu physician-sages possess of the Pulse and its subtle movements.

The Hindu Physician-sages have arrived at these results after a long and close study of the Pulse ; but the Divine force, that, working within life and mind, produces the many and various—I might almost say—infinite modifications, physiological and psychological, is past the comprehension of humanity. The gulf that separates the Creator and the created is immeasurable ; and the highest human intelligence can by no effort, that it can put forth, comprehend the Divine workings in the human system. We are verily fearfully and wonderfully made,—man is, in good sooth, a microcosm, and, as Protagoras has profoundly observed, he constitutes in himself the measure of the Universe. The foregoing observations must therefore be taken with the necessary limitations, having regard to the imperfection and fallibility of the human understanding and the abstruse and recondite nature of the subject discussed.

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## SYMPTOMS PRESAGING DEATH.



पुष्पं यथा पूर्वरूपं फलस्येह भविष्यतः ।  
तथा लिङ्गमरिष्टाख्यं पूर्वरूपं मरिष्यतः ॥  
अथेव तु भवेत् पुष्पं फलेनाननुबन्धि यत् ।  
फलञ्चापि भवेत् किञ्चिद्वयस्य पुष्पं न पूर्वजम् ॥  
न त्वरिष्टस्य जातस्य नाशोऽस्ति मरणादृते ।  
मरणञ्चापि तज्जास्ति यन्नारिष्टपुरःसरम् ॥  
मिथ्यादृष्टमरिष्टाभमनरिष्टमजानता ।  
अरिष्टञ्चायसम्बद्धमेतत् प्रज्ञापराधजम् ॥  
तानि सौक्ष्म्यात् प्रसादाद्वा तथैवाद्य व्यतिक्रमात् ।  
गृह्यन्ते नोद्गतान्येक्षैर्मूर्धो नत्वसम्भवात् ॥  
असिद्धिमाप्नुयाल्लोके प्रतिकुर्वन् गतायुषः ।  
अतोरिष्टानि यत्नेन लक्षयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥ १ ॥

Even as a flower indicates the future fruit, so certain symptoms indicate approaching death. Many flowers do not produce fruit, and some fruits are produced without flowers ; but when the fatal symptoms precede, death inevitably follows, and there is no death which is not preceded by the necessary symptoms. Sometimes it may seem that the fatal symptoms appear, yet death does not follow ; or that death occurs, while the symptoms

have been absent. But this, doubtless, involves some mistake. The fact is that what were taken for fatal symptoms when no death occurred, were not really fatal symptoms, but were taken for such through error. And the cause why some deaths occur without any fatal symptoms being perceived, is that the fatal symptoms *did* appear in very subtle forms ; or that one symptom rapidly transfused itself into another and it did not make itself perceived ; or it may be that it was not perceived because sufficient attention was not paid to it. Be that as it may, certain it is that the fatal symptoms precede death, while the cause of not perceiving them is ignorance or want of concentration. A physician engaged in treating a patient whose sands have run out, must have his efforts end in disappointment. Therefore a physician ought to be acquainted with the fatal symptoms. (I)

शरीरशीलयोर्यस्य प्रकृतेर्विकृतिर्भवेत् ।

तच्चरिष्टं समासेन व्यसतस्तु निबोधने ॥

शृणोति विविधान् शब्दान् यो दिव्यानामभावतः ॥

समुद्रपुरमेवानामसम्पत्तौ च निःस्वनान् ॥

तान् स्वनान् नावगृह्णाति मन्यते चान्यशब्दवत् ।

ग्रास्यारण्य स्वनांश्चापि विपरीतान् शृणोत्यपि ॥

द्विषच्छब्देषु रमते सुहृच्छब्देषु कुप्यति ।

न शृणोति च योऽकस्मात् तं ब्रुवन्ति गतायुषम् ॥

यस्तूष्णमिव गृह्णाति शीतमुष्णञ्च शीतवत् ।  
 सञ्जात शीतपिङ्गको यश्चदाहेन पीड्यते ॥  
 उष्णगात्रोऽतिमात्रश्च यः शीतेन प्रवेपते ।  
 प्रहारान् नाभिजानाति योऽङ्गच्छेदमयापि वा ॥  
 पांशुनेवावकीर्णानि यश्च गात्राणि मन्यते ।  
 वर्णान्यभावो राज्यो वा यस्य गात्रे भवन्ति हि ॥  
 स्नातानुलिप्तं यच्चापि भजन्ते नीलमक्षिकाः ।  
 सुगन्धिर्वाति योऽकस्मात् तं ब्रुवन्ति गतायुषम् ॥  
 विपरीतेन गृह्णाति रसान् यश्चोपयोजितान् ।  
 उपयुक्ताः क्रमादयस्य रसा दोषाभिवृद्धये ॥  
 यस्य दोषाग्निसाम्यञ्च कुर्युर्मिथ्योपयोजिताः ।  
 यो वा रसान् न संवेत्ति गतासुं तं प्रचक्षते ॥  
 सुगन्धं वेत्ति दुर्गन्धं दुर्गन्धस्य सुगन्धिताम् ।  
 यो वा गन्धान् न जानाति गतासुं तं विनिर्दिशेत् ॥  
 द्वन्द्वान्युष्णहिमादीनि कालावस्था दिशस्तथा ।  
 विपरीतेन गृह्णाति भावानन्यांश्च यो नरः ॥  
 दिवा ज्योतींषि यश्चापि ज्वलितानीव पश्यति ।  
 रात्रौ सूर्यं ज्वलन्तं वा दिवा वा चन्द्रवर्चसम् ॥  
 जमेधोपप्लवे यश्च शक्रचापतड्ढिगुणान् ।  
 तरित्वतोऽसितान् यो वा निर्मले गगने घनान् ॥  
 विमानयानप्रासादैर्यश्च सङ्कुलमम्बरम् ।  
 यश्चानिलं मूर्तिमन्तमन्तरीक्षञ्च पश्यति ॥  
 धुमनीहारवासोभिरावृतानिव भेदिनीम् ।  
 मदोन्नमिव लोकञ्च यो वा सुतमिवाम्भसा ॥

भूमिमहापदाकारां लेखाभियञ्च न पश्यति ।

ज्योत्स्नादर्शोष्णतोदेषु छायां यञ्च न पश्यति ॥

पश्यत्येकाङ्गहोनां वा विह्वतां वान्यसत्त्वजाम् ।

श्वकाककङ्क रटघ्राणां प्रेतानां यक्षरक्षसाम् ॥

पिशाचोरगनागानां भूतानां विह्वतामपि ।

यो वा मयूरकण्डाभं विभ्रुमं वङ्गिसीक्षते ॥

आतुरस्य भवेन्मृत्युः स्वस्थो व्याधिमवाप्नुयात् ॥ २ ॥

In brief, the reversal of the natural order of things in health, constitutes the condition in which the fatal symptoms happen. These will be given in detail. The person that hears thunder-claps and other extraordinary sounds in the absence of their actual presence, and hears the roaring of the deep, the rumbling of clouds, and other like sounds when they do not really occur, or does not perceive such sounds when they *do* really occur, or takes them for other sounds ; or who takes sounds natural to rural scenes and forests for other sounds, who is delighted at the voice of an enemy and enraged at that of a friend, or who, finally, is entirely deprived of the perception of sound, has his death at hand. The person that feels a cold substance as hot and a hot substance as cold, who has cold eruptions, yet suffers from burning ; who, albeit having a hot body, shivers from cold ; who does not feel pain, although struck hard or having a part of his person severed ; who feels as if his



body were covered with dust ; whose natural complexion is changed, or on whose body lines show themselves, or on whose person blue flies alight even after bath and after his person has been smeared with an unguent, and who suddenly breaths sweet, must be known as near his end. The person that feels a thing as having a taste contrary to that natural to it ; whose morbid humours increase from a due imbibation of any flavour and decrease from an undue imbibation of them ; and who entirely loses the power of perceiving flavour, has his death at hand. Perceiving a perfume as a foul odour and a foul odour as a fragrance, or losing the sense of smell altogether, is a sign of approaching extinction.

The person that feels a hot thing as cold or a cold thing as hot, who loses the perception of time, direction, and other cognate things ; who in the day sees flaming celestial bodies in the firmament, and bodies like the sun at night ; who sees the sun as if it were the moon ; who in the absence of clouds sees the iris and lightning ; who in the cloudless heavens sees dark clouds with lightning playing therein ; who sees cars and other vehicles and terraces in the sky ; who sees the sky and air as if furnished with forms ; who sees the earth as if enveloped in smoke, vapour, or a cloth ; who sees the earth as if aflame or flooded with water and as if it were golden or had streaks ; who sees no

shades in moonlight, glass or hot water ; who sees mutilated or deformed images therein or sees his own shadow as if it belonged to another person ; who seems to see the shadow of a dog, a crow, a *Kanka*, a vulture, or any other deformed shadow ; who sees a smokeless fire as if it were a peacock's neck, has his death at hand. If a person suffers from a malady while seeing these things, his death is certain ; and if a healthy person sees them, he will have a disease presently. (2)

श्यावा लोहितिका नीला पीतिका वापि मानवम् ।

अभिद्रवन्ति यं छायाः स परासुरसंशयम् ॥

ह्योन्मिथौ नश्यतो यस्य तेजः ओजः स्मृतिः प्रभा ।

अकस्माद् यं भजन्ते वा स परासुरसंशयम् ॥

यस्याधरौष्ठः पतितः क्षिप्तश्चोर्ध्वं तथोत्तरः ।

उभौ वा जाम्बवाभासौ दुर्लभं तस्य जीवितम् ॥

आरक्ता दशना यस्य श्यावा वा स्युः पतन्ति च ।

खञ्जनप्रतिमा वापि तं गतायुषमादिशेत् ॥

दृष्ट्वा स्तब्धावलिप्ता वा जिह्वा शूना च यस्य वै ।

कर्कशा वा भवेद्यस्य सोऽचिराद्विजहात्यसूनु ॥

कुटिला स्फुटिता वापि शुष्का वा यस्य नासिका ।

अवस्फुर्जति भग्ना वा न स जीवति मानवः ॥

संचिप्ते विषमे स्तब्धे रक्ते स्रस्ते च लोचने ।

स्यातां वा प्रस्रुते यस्य स गतायुर्नरोध्रुवम् ॥

केशाः सीमन्तिनो यस्य संचिप्ते विनते भ्रुवौ ।

लुठन्ति चाक्षिपद्माणि सोऽचिराद्याति मृत्यवे ॥

नाहरत्यन्नमास्थस्यं न धारयति यःशिरः ।

एकाग्रदृष्टिमूढात्मा सदाः प्राणान् जहाति स ॥

बलवान् दुर्वलो वापि सम्मोहं योऽधिगच्छति ।

उत्थाप्यमानो बद्धशस्तं धीरः परिवर्ज्येत् ॥

उत्तानः सर्वदा शेते पादौ विकुरुते च यः ।

विप्रसारणशीलो वा न स जीवति मानवः ॥

शीतपादकरोच्छ्वासश्चिन्नश्वासच यो भवेत् ।

काकोच्छ्वासश्च यो मर्त्तप्रस्तं धीरः परिवर्ज्येत् ॥

निद्रा न च्छिद्यते यस्य यो वा जागर्त्ति सर्वदा ।

मुह्येद् वा वक्तुकामस्तु प्रत्याख्येयः स जानता ॥

उत्तरौष्ठञ्च यो लिह्यादुद्गारांश्च करोति यः ।

प्रेतैर्वा भाषते सार्द्धं प्रेतरूपं तमादिशेत् ॥

खेभ्यः सरोमकुपेभ्यो यस्य रक्तं प्रवर्त्तते ।

पुरुषस्याविषार्त्तस्य सद्यो जह्यात् स जीवितम् ॥

वातशिला तु हृदये यस्योर्ध्वमनुयायिनी ।

रुजाक्षविद्वेषकरी स परांसुरसंशयम् ॥

अनन्योपद्रवकृतः शोथः पादसमुत्थितः ।

पुरुषं हन्ति नारीन्तु सुखजो गुह्यजोद्वयम् ॥

अतिसारो ज्वरो हिक्का च्छर्द्दिः शून्यगण्डमेढ्रता ।

श्वासिनः कासिनो वापि यस्य तं परिवर्ज्येत् ॥

खेदो दाहश्च बलवान् हिक्का श्वासश्च मानवम् ।

बलवन्तमपि प्राणैर्वियुञ्जन्ति न संशयः ॥

श्यावा जिह्वा भवेद्यस्य सव्यं चाक्षि निमज्जति ।

मुखञ्च जायते पूति यस्य तं परिवर्ज्येत् ॥  
 वक्त्रमापूर्यतेऽश्रूणां खिद्यतश्चरणवुभौ ।  
 चक्षुश्चाकुलतां याति यमराष्ट्रं गमिष्यतः ॥  
 अतिमात्रं लघूनि स्युगावाणि गुरुकाणि च ।  
 यस्याकस्मात् स विक्षयो गन्ता वैवस्वतालयम् ॥  
 पङ्कमतस्य वसातैलदृढगन्धांश्च ये नराः ।  
 नृदृढगन्धांश्च ये वान्ति गन्तारस्ते यमालयम् ॥  
 येषां वापि रतिनास्ति यातारस्ते यमालयम् ।  
 ज्वरातिसारशोकाः सुप्रथ्यस्यान्योन्यामसादिनः ॥  
 प्रक्षीणबलमांसस्य नासौ शक्यश्चिकित्सितुम् ।  
 क्षीणस्य यस्य क्षुत्क्षणे हृद्योमिष्टैर्हितैस्तथा ॥  
 न शास्यतोऽक्षपानैश्च तस्य मृत्युरुपस्थितः ।  
 प्रवाहिका शिरःशूलं कोष्ठशूलञ्च दारुणम् ॥  
 पिपासा बलहानिश्च तस्य मृत्युरुपस्थितः ।  
 विषमेणोपचारेण कर्म्मभिश्च पुराकृतैः ॥  
 अनित्यत्वाच्च जन्तुनां जीवितं निधनं ब्रजेत् ॥ ३ ॥

The death of him is near who sees a brown, red, blue, or yellow form. The life of him is evanescent whose sense of shame, grace, energy, vigor, and memory suddenly grow in power, or suddenly decrease. He whose nether lip hangs down or upper lip is turned upwards, or whose both lips appear like apples, will live for a short space. He whose teeth become red or brown, appear to have the hue of a wag-tail, or fall off



suddenly, has a short lease of life. He whose tongue turns black, inert, and cleaving, has flux, or is rough, has death hard by. He whose nose turns awry, dilated, dry or cracked ; or has his breath coursing through it violently or with loud sounds, has his days numbered. If the eyes are contracted, and become different in shape ; inert ; red-hued ; tremulous ; or has running, there is death near. If the hair divides itself as if artificially, or the eyebrows are contracted and very much declined ; and if the eye-lashes fall off suddenly, then is death to be instantly apprehended. The person that cannot swallow any food placed in his mouth ; whose head cannot sustain itself erect, but hangs down helplessly ; who loses his consciousness, yet gazes stead-fast, loses his life in a day. Whether a patient is strong or weak if when raised up he, cannot sustain himself erect and repeatedly swoons away, then he must be known as assailed by a fatal malady. Always lying down supinely, distorting the legs, or continually stretching the legs, are the symptoms of approaching death. He whose hands, feet, and breath are cold, whose breath is breaking, or whose respiration resembles the mounting of a crow on wings, has death hard by. He who has unremitted sleep, *i. e.* whose sleep refuses to go off altogether ; or who has lost his slumbers altogether, or who attempting to utter something, swoons away, has a disease which is incapable of

being cured. He who licks his upper lip and has eructations, or who converses with a dead person, has death beside him. He whose mouth, nose, eyes and pores of the body bleed, has death at hand ; but this must not be taken as a fatal symptom in a case of poisoning. He whose *Vātāshthilā* appearing in the chest, courses upwards and brings on extreme pain and disrelish for food, has his death near. If a flux arising independently, *i. e.* not being a concomitant of any other disease, courses upwards from the feet of a male ; or, beginning from the mouth, courses downwards in the case of a female, then when the flux reaches the anus, death occurs. If flux affects the penis or the testicle of a person having asthma or coughing, and if he has diarrhea, fever, hiccup, and vomiting then the patient's life is certainly to be despaired of. When perspiration, extreme burning, hiccup, and hard breathing are present they destroy the life of a powerful person. If the tongue is brown, the left eye lowered, and the breath of the mouth foul, then death happens as a matter of course. If the face is fearful, the feet are covered with sweat, and the eyes look disconsolate, then the sufferer expires for certain. When a person's body suddenly becomes light or heavy, his death is at hand. When his vomit smells like mud, fish, fat, oil, *ghee*, or a crushed flower, the person expires for certain. A person whose mind is centreless,

i. e. whose mind does not rest upon any one thing, dies of a certainty. If fever, diarrhea and flux lessen the force of each other, and if any of them, materially diminishing the vigor of another sprung previously, grows powerful itself, and if the patient's strength and flesh fall off, the malady is incapable of cure. If a patient grows exceedingly feeble, and if his hunger and thirst are not appeased with agreeable, sweet and healthy meats and drinks, then his death is present. If *Prabāhikā*, shooting pain in the head, extreme sharp pain in the anus at the time of passing stool, thirst, and waste of strength, occur simultaneously, then the patient's death must be known as at hand. Improper diet and ways of living, acts done in a former birth, and instability of life—these three are the causes of the destruction of a person. (3)

सुहृदो यांश्च पश्यन्ति व्याधितो वा स्वयं तथा ।

स्नेहाभ्यक्तशरीरस्तु करमव्यालगर्द्धभैः ॥

बराहैर्नृह्रिषैर्व्यापि यो यायाद्दक्षिणासुखः ।

रक्ताम्बरधरा दृष्ट्वा हसन्ती सुक्तमूर्द्धजा ॥

यं वाकर्षति वद्धा स्त्री नृत्यन्ती दक्षिणासुखं ।

अन्यावसायिभिर्यो बाह्वप्यते दक्षिणासुखः ॥

परिष्वजेरन् यं वापि प्रेताः प्रव्रजितास्तथा ।

मूर्ध्न्याघ्रायते यस्तु श्वापदैर्विह्वलाननैः ॥

पिवेन्मधु च तैलञ्च यो वा पङ्केऽवसीदति ।

पङ्कप्रदिग्धगात्रो वा प्रवृत्त्येत् प्रहृसेत्तथा ॥  
 निरम्बरश्च यो रक्तां धारयेच्छिरसि स्रजं ।  
 यस्य वंशो नलो वापि तालो वोरसि जायते ॥  
 यं वा मत्स्यो ग्रसेद्यो वा जननीं प्रविशेन्नरः ।  
 पर्वताग्रात् पतद्यो वा श्वभ्रे वा तमसादृते ॥  
 ह्रियते स्रोतसा यो वा यो वा मौण्डग्रमवाप्नुयात् ।  
 पराजीयेत वध्येत काकाद्यैर्वाभिभूयते ॥  
 पतनं तारकादीनां प्रणाशं दीपचक्षुषोः ।  
 यः पश्येद्देवतानां वा प्रकम्पमवनेस्तथा ॥  
 यस्य छर्द्दिर्विरेको वा दशनाः प्रपतन्ति वा ।  
 शाल्मली किंशुकं यूपं वल्मीकं पारिभद्रकं ॥  
 पुष्पाद्यं कोविदारं वा चितां वा योऽधिरोहति ।  
 कापांसतैलपिण्याकलोहानि लवणं तिलान् ॥  
 लभेताग्नीत वा पक्कमक्षं यस्य पिवेत् सुरां ।  
 स्वस्थः स लभते व्याधिं व्याधितो मृत्युमृच्छति ॥  
 यथास्वं प्रकृतिस्वप्नो विस्मृतो विहृतश्च यः ।  
 चिन्ताकृतो दिवादृष्टो भवन्त्यफलदास्तु ते ॥  
 ज्वरितानां शुना सख्यं कपिशख्यन्तु शोषिणां ।  
 उन्मादे राक्षसैः प्रेतैरपस्मारे प्रवर्तनं ॥  
 मेहातिसारिणां तोयपानं स्नेहस्य कुष्ठिनां ।  
 गुल्मे पु स्यावरोत्पत्तिः कोष्ठे मूर्द्ध्नि शिरोरुजि ॥  
 शङ्कुलीभक्षणं छर्द्दग्रामध्वा श्वासपिपासयोः ।  
 हारिद्रं भोजनं वापि यस्य स्यात् पाण्डुरोगिणः ॥  
 रक्तपित्तो पिवेद्यश्च शोणितं स विनश्यति ॥ ४ ॥



Susruta says,—The person that in a dream sees himself or any friend of his as attacked with any ailment; who dreams that, smearing his person with oil or clarified butter, he is coursing southwards mounted on a buffalo or a boar, or that he sees a dark female with hair flowing down, clad in red attire, is coursing southwards binding him fast and dragging him, laughing and singing all the while; who dreams that he is being dragged towards the south by Antyavasāyis,\* that he is embraced by a ghost or a mendicant; who dreams that a ferocious animal with a deformed face, such as a tiger, is smelling his head; who in a dream drinks oil or honey, or sinks into the mire, or laughs and dances, having smeared his body with mire, or, being stark naked, wears a red garland on his head; who dreams as if he were swallowed up by a fish; who dreams as if he were entering into the body of his mother; who dreams that bamboos, or *Nala*,† or a palmyra palm, are growing on his breast; who dreams that he is defeated, killed and overpowered by crows, etc.; who dreams of stars dropping or a lamp extinguished; who loses his sight; who in a dream sees a deity; or perceives an earthquake; who has vomiting and purging; whose teeth fall off; who ascends a golden tree

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\* Persons of a low caste engaged in performing the last rites of the dead, and living in cemeteries.

† A kind of grass.

having *simūl*, *palasa* or *nimva* flowers, or ascends a *yupa* or an ant-hill or a funeral pyre ; who in a dream receives cotton, oil, *pinyāka*, iron, salt, or sesame, or eats rice or drinks wine ; if healthy, is attacked with some distemper, and if he already has any malady, expires thereof. If a person attacked with fever dreams that he is friends with a dog, if one suffering from a sinus dreams that he is friends with a monkey, if one suffering from insanity, dreams that he is friends with a *Rākshasa*, if a person attacked with epilepsy dreams that he is friends with a goblin, if a patient suffering from gonorrhea or diarrhea, dreams that he is drinking water, or when a leper dreams of drinking some oily liquid, or when a person having *Gulma*, dreams that a tree is growing in his viscus, or when one having a brain-disease dreams of a tree growing in his head, if a person attacked with vomiting dreams that he is feeding on cakes, or if one attacked with jaundice dreams that he is taking turmeric, or if a patient suffering from hemoptysis dreams of drinking up blood,—he breathe his last. 4.

स्वभावप्रसिद्धानां शरीरैकदेशानामन्यथाभावित्वं मरणाय । तदु-  
यथा—शुक्लानां कृष्णता कृष्णानां शुक्लता रक्तानामन्यवर्णत्वं स्थिरा-  
णामस्थिरत्वं मृदुनां स्थिरता चलानामचलत्वमचलानां चलता  
ष्ट्यूनां संचिप्यत्वं संचिप्यानां ष्ट्यूता दीर्घाणां ह्रस्वत्वं ह्रस्वानां दीर्घ-  
ताऽपतनधर्म्मिणां पतनधर्म्मित्वं पतनधर्म्मिणां पतनधर्म्मित्वमकस्माच्च

शैत्यौष्णप्रसङ्गधरौक्ष्यप्रस्तम्भवैवर्यावसदनञ्चाङ्गानाम् । स्वेभ्यः  
स्थानेभ्यः शरीरैकदेशानामवस्रस्तोत्क्षिप्तभ्रान्तावक्षिप्तपतितविमुक्त-  
निर्गतान्तर्गतगुरुलघुत्वानि । प्रवालवर्णव्यङ्गप्रादुर्भावोऽकस्मात् । शिरा-  
णाञ्च दर्शनं ललाटे नासावंशे वा पिङ्गकोत्पत्तिः । ललाटे प्रभात-  
काले वा स्वेदः । नेत्ररोगाद् विना वाश्वप्रवृत्तिः गोमयचूर्णप्रकाशस्य  
वा रजसो दर्शनं उत्तमाङ्गे निलयनं वा कपोतकङ्कप्रभृतीनां । मूत्र-  
पुरीषवृद्धिरसृज्जानानां तत्प्रणशो सृज्जानानाम् । स्तनमूलहृदयोरःसु  
च शूलोत्पत्तयः । मध्ये शून्यत्वमन्तेषु परिस्तायित्वं विपर्ययो वा  
तथाह्वाङ्गे श्वयथुः । शोषोऽङ्गपक्षयोर्वा नष्टहीनविकलविकृतस्वरता ।  
वियर्णपुष्पप्रादुर्भावो वा दन्तसुखनखशरीरेषु । यस्य वाष्पु कफ-  
पुरीषरेतांसि निमज्जन्ति । यस्य वा दृष्टिमण्डले भिन्नविकृतानि  
रूपाण्यालोक्यन्ते । स्नेहाभ्यक्तकेशाङ्ग इव यो भाति । यस्य दुर्बलो  
भक्तद्वेषातिसाराभ्यां पीडयते । कासमानश्च तृष्णाभिभूतः । क्षीण-  
च्छर्दिभक्तद्वेषयुक्तः । सफेनपूयरुधिरोद्दामी हृतस्वरः शूलाभिपक्षश्च  
मनुष्यः । शूनकरचरणवदनः क्षीणोऽक्षद्वेषो स्रस्तपिण्डकांस-  
पाणिपादो ज्वरकासाभिभूतः । यस्तु पूर्वाङ्गे सुक्तमपराङ्गे कर्द्वयत्य-  
विदग्धमतिसार्यते वा ज्वरकासाभिभूतः स श्वासान्म्रियते ।  
वस्तवदुविलपन् यस्य भूमौ घतति स्रस्तसुष्कः स्तब्ध मेढ्रोभग्न-  
ग्रीवः प्रनष्टमेहनश्च मनुष्यः । प्राग्विशुष्यमाणहृदय आर्द्र-  
शरीरो यस्य लोष्ठं लोष्ठ्रेणाभिहन्ति काष्ठं काष्ठेन तृणानि वा  
च्छिनत्ति । अधरोष्ठं दशत्युत्तरोष्ठं वा लेदि । आलुञ्चति वा कणौ  
केशांश्च ।

चिकित्स्यमानः सम्यक् च विकारो योऽभिवर्द्धते ।

प्रक्षीणवलमांसस्य लक्षणं तदुगतायुषः ॥



निवर्त्तते महाव्याधिः सहसा यस्य देहिनः ।

न चाहारफलं यस्य दृश्यते स विनश्यति ॥

एतान्यरिष्टरूपाणि सम्यग् बुध्येत यो भिषक् ।

साध्यासाध्यपरीक्षायां स राज्ञः सम्मतो भवेत् ॥ ५ ॥

The reversal of the normal condition of any part of the body must be known as a sign of approaching death ; such as the turning of a fair complexion into a dark one ; or of a dark into a fair one ; of a red color into a different hue ; or the turning of a calm demeanour into a restless one ; of a restless demeanour into a mild one ; of fatness into emaciation or of emaciation into fatness ; of a tall stature into a short one, or of a short into a long one ; or a limb suddenly growing cold, or hot, smooth, or rough, discolored, or depressed. If a limb lapses from its locality, is raised upwards or moved downwards, protrudes itself, is drawn in, or seems very heavy or light,—this state is also a reversal of the natural order. If red circular stains suddenly appear on the person, the veins come out on the forehead, and eruptions are seen at the trunk of the nose ; if there is sweat on the forehead in the morning ; if tears flow even in the absence of any disease affecting the eyes ; if dust resembling the ashes of cowblakes is visible over the head ; if a *Kanka*, *pigeon* or any other bird drops on the head ; if urine and excreta are profusely



discharged even in the absenee of eating ; or if there is the want of them even when one has fed ; if pain is felt at the roots of the udders, the heart or the chest ; if a limb has swelling in the middle and is lean at the other parts, or is lean in the middle and swells at the other parts ; if there is flux affecting one-half of the body, and the entire body is dry ; if the voice goes off altogether, or becomes feeble, nerveless, or dissonant ; if spots appearing like fading flowers show themselves on the face, the finger-nails, teeth, etc. ; if the phlegm, excreta, and semen, sink in water : if various deformed images are seen, the body appears as if smeared with oil, disrelish and extreme feebleness appear in diarrhea, extreme thirst displays itself in catarrh, and there are feebleness, vomitting, and disrelish, vomitting of blood mixed with froth and pus ; and if the patient suffers agonising sharp pains, then death is at hand. He that has flux in his hands, feet and mouth, who is weak, who has disrelish, the calves of whose legs, and whose shoulders, arms and legs are tremulous, and who has high fever and coughing,—has death near him. If an asthmatic patient throws up in the afternoon undigested food taken in the forenoon, or if he passes stools, and, further, is overcome by fever and cough, he has to renounce his hope of life. The person that, crying like a goat, drops down to the earth, whose testicle is tremulous and whose

male organ is inert, whose neck hangs helplessly down, and whose generative organ loses in vitality entirely,—will soon breathe his last. He whose body first grows dry and then is wet, and who strikes a stone with a stone or one piece of wood with another, or is engaged in cutting grass,—will certainly expire. He who bites his nether lip or licks his upper one, or who pulls at his ears or hair, must in a short time renounce his body.

A disease which, although having the benefit of adequate treatment, goes on increasing, and in which the patient becomes enfeebled and loses in flesh, must be known to be incurable. If a serious illness suddenly ceases, yet the patient's diet produces no perceptible amount of strength, it must be known as fatal. One that is acquainted with these fatal symptoms, becoming capable of distinguishing between curable and incurable, is fit to be the physician of even a king. (5)

उपद्रवैस्तु ये जुष्टा व्याधयो यान्त्यवार्थताम् ।

रसायनादुविना वत्स तान् शब्देकमना मम ॥

वातव्याधिः प्रमेहश्च कुष्ठमर्शौ भगन्दरः ।

अश्वरि मूढगर्भश्च तथैवोदरमष्टमम् ॥

अष्टावेते प्रकृत्यैव दुश्चिकित्स्या महागदाः ।

प्राणमांसक्षयश्वासतृष्णाशोषवमिज्वरैः ॥

भूच्छातिसारहृक्काभिः पुनश्चैतैरुपद्रुताः ।


वर्जनीया विशेषेण भिषजा सिद्धिमिच्छता ॥  
 शूनं सुप्तत्वचं भग्नं कम्पाघ्नाननिपीडितम् ।  
 नरं रुजार्त्तिमन्तञ्च वातव्याधिर्विनाशयेत् ॥  
 यथोक्तोपद्रवाविष्टमतिप्रसृतमेव वा ।  
 पिङ्गका पीडितं गाढं प्रमेहो हन्ति मानवम् ॥  
 प्रभिन्नं प्रसृताङ्गञ्च रक्तनेत्रं हतस्वरम् ।  
 पञ्चकर्म्मगुणातीतं कुष्ठं हन्तीह कुष्ठिनम् ॥  
 तृष्णारोचकशूलार्त्तमतिप्रसृतशोणितम् ।  
 शोफातिसारसंयुक्तमर्शोव्याधिर्विनाशयेत् ॥  
 वातमूत्रपुरीषाणि क्रिमयः शुक्रमेव च ।  
 भगन्दरात् प्रस्रवन्ति यस्य तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 प्रमूलाभिष्टपणं रुद्धमूत्रं रुगन्वितम् ।  
 अग्रसरो क्षपयत्याशु सिकताशर्करान्विता ॥  
 गर्भकोषपरासङ्गो मक्कलो योनिसंहतिः ।  
 हन्यात् स्त्रियं मूढगर्भं यथोक्ताश्चाप्युपद्रवाः ॥  
 पार्श्वभङ्गान्नविद्वेषशोफातिसारपीडितम् ।  
 विरिक्तं पूर्यमाणञ्च वर्जयेदुदरार्हितम् ॥  
 यस्तास्यति विसंज्ञश्च शेते निपतितोऽपि वा ।  
 शीतार्हितोऽन्तरुष्णश्च ज्वरेण म्रियते नरः ॥  
 यो हृष्टरोमा रक्ताक्षो हृदि संघातशूलवान् ।  
 नित्यं वक्त्रेण चोच्छःस्यात् तं ज्वरो हन्ति मानवम् ॥  
 हिक्काश्वासपिपासार्त्तं मूढं विभ्रान्तलोचनम् ।  
 सन्ततोच्छ्वासिनां क्षीणं नरं क्षपयति ज्वरः ॥  
 आविलाक्षं प्रताम्यन्तं निद्रायुक्तमतीव च ।

क्षीणशोणितमांसञ्च नरं क्षपयति ज्वरः ॥  
 श्वासमूलपिपासात्तं क्षीणं ज्वरनिपीडितम् ।  
 विशेषेण नरं वृद्धमतीसारो विनाशयेत् ॥  
 शुक्लाक्षमक्षद्वेष्टारमूर्धश्वासनिपीडितम् ।  
 कृच्छ्रेण बद्धनेहन्तं यक्ष्मा हन्तीह मानवम् ॥  
 श्वासमूलपिपासाच्चविद्वेषग्रन्थिमूढताः ।  
 भवन्ति दुर्बलत्वञ्च गुल्मिनो मृत्युमेष्यतः ॥  
 आघातं वृद्धनित्यन्दं कर्द्दिहिक्काटङ्गितम् ।  
 रुजाश्वाससन्धाविष्टं विद्रधिर्नाशयेत्तरम् ॥  
 पाण्डुदन्तनखो यस्य पाण्डुनेत्रश्च मानवः ।  
 पाण्डुसंघातदर्शी च पाण्डुरोगी विनश्यति ॥  
 लोहितं कर्द्द्वेद्यश्च बद्धशो लोहितेक्षणः ।  
 रक्तानाञ्च दिशं द्रष्टा रक्तपित्ती विनश्यति ॥  
 अवाङ्मुख स्तूनाखो वा क्षीणमांसवलो नरः ।  
 जागरिष्णुरसन्देहसुन्मादेन विनश्यति ॥  
 बद्धशोऽपस्तरन्तन्तु प्रक्षीणं चलितभ्रुवम् ।  
 नेत्राभ्याञ्च विकुर्ब्माणमपस्मारो विनाशयेत् ॥ ६ ॥

We shall now treat of the violent symptoms that indicate incurability. Gout, spermatorrhea, leprosy, piles, fistula, gravel, *mūrhagarbha*,\* and the eight kinds of bowel complaints, are generally difficult of cure. Specially, if those diseases are

\* (1) A bad presentation of the child at birth causing difficult delivery. (2) A dead foetus.



accompanied by debility, falling off of flesh, hard breathing, thirst, sinuses, vomitting, fever, swooning, diarrhea, or hiccup, then the ailments are absolutely incurable. If a gouty person has flux, insensibility of the skin, break-down, shivering, intumescence and extreme soreness, the death of the patient is inevitable. If a person suffering from spermatorrhea has the symptoms already mentioned; further, if he discharges profuse quantities of urine, and if eruptions appear attended with extreme pain, then his death is even more certain. If a leper has his skin burst, if it discharges foul matter, if his eyes become red, and his voice is cracked, and if he does not derive any benefit from the five processes--vomitting, purging, etc., the hope of his life must be let go. If a patient attacked by piles has thirst, disrelish, sharp pain, excessive bleeding, flux and diarrhea, he will certainly expire. If the fistula of a person attacked by that disease passes wind, urine, excreta, worms and semen, then the malady is incurable. If a person having gravel, *Sikatā*, or *Sarkarā*, has his navel and testicle affected with , if he has stranguary, and if he writhes in pain, then is his case incurable. If there is excessive shooting pain in the uterus, the vagina is covered, and other pains are present, then a woman dies of bad presentation of the child. If in dropsy, the sides sink down, and there are disinclination for food, flux, and

diarrhea, and if the abdomen remains full in spite of purging, the patient is perfectly cheerless, and unconscious, and has shivering, although he at the same time is burning internally,—his death is inevitable. If in fever there is horripilation, the eyes are red, and there is sharp pain in the chest, and respiration through the mouth,—the patient must pay his debt to nature. When a fever patient has hiccup, thirst, hard breathing, unconsciousness, wildness and dullness of the eyes, and constant strong breathing,—his death is a matter of absolute certainty. If in fever the patient's eyes look turbid, he is utterly cheerless, and has excessive sleep, waste of blood and flesh,—the fever, will carry him off. A diarrhea accompanied by asthma, sharp pain, thirst, weakness, and fever, is fatal, specially to old people. If a phthisical person has white eyes, disrelish for food, and an upward breath, and if he frequently passes painful urine, he dies for certain. If one suffering from Gulma has hard breathing, sharp pain, thirst, disrelish for food, and debility ; and if this Gulma disappears all of a sudden, then he will expire. If while suffering from phlegmonoid inflammation, one has intumescence, stranguary, vomiting, hiccup, thirst, extreme pain, and hard breathing, he is incapable of being brought round. If in jaundice, the patient's teeth, finger-nails and eyes turn pale,

and if all around objects appear to him as of the same color, his death is certain. In hemoptysis, repeated yellow vomit, the redness of the eyes, and the appearing of all sides as red, are certain signs of approaching expiry. The insane person that ever has his head raised or lowered, whose flesh and strength run to waste, and who has insomnia, has his days numbered. If in epilepsy the patient repeatedly swoons away, has weakness, moves about his eye-brows, and distorts his organs of vision, he has his sands run out. (6)

नानापुष्पोपमो गन्धो यस्य वाति दिवानिशम् ।

पुष्पितस्य वनस्येव नानाद्रुमलतावतः ॥

तमाहुः पुष्पितं धीरा नरं मरणलक्ष्यैः ।

स वै संवत्सराद्देहं जहातीति विनिश्चयः ॥

एवमेकैकशः पुष्पैर्यस्य गन्धः समो भवेत् ।

इष्टैवां यदिवानिष्टैः स च पुष्पित उच्यते ॥

तद्यथा चन्दनं कुष्ठं तगरागुरुणी मधु ।

माल्यं मूत्रपुरीषे वा कृतानि कुण्डपानि वा ॥

ये चान्ये विविधात्मानो गन्धा विविधयोनयः ।

तेऽप्यनेनानुमानेन विज्ञेया विवृतिं गते ॥

इदञ्चाप्यतिदेशार्थं लक्ष्यं गन्धसंश्रयम् ।

वक्ष्यामो यदभिज्ञाय विषङ्मरणमादिशेत् ॥

वियोनिर्वित्तरो यस्य गन्धो गात्रेषु दृश्यते ।

इष्टो वा यदिवानिष्टो न स जीवति तां समां ॥

एतावद्गन्धविज्ञानं रसज्ञानमतः परम् ।

कातुराणां शरीरेषु वक्ष्यामो विधिपूर्वकम् ॥

यो रसः प्रकृतिस्थानं नराणां, देहसम्भवः ।

स एषां चरमे काले विकारान् भजते बहून् ॥

कश्चिदेवास्य वैरस्यमत्यर्थमुपपद्यते ।

स्वादुत्वमपरश्चापि विपुलं भजते रसः ॥

तमनेनानुमानेन विद्याद्विकृतिमागतम् ।

मनुष्यो हि मनुष्यस्य कथं रसमवाप्नुयात् ॥

मल्लिकाञ्चैव दंशाञ्च मशकाञ्च पिपीलिकाः ।

विरसादपसर्पन्ति जन्तोः कायान्ममूर्षतः ॥

अत्यर्थरसिकं कायं कालप्रकस्य देहिनिः ।

अपिस्नातानुलिप्तस्य भृशमायान्ति सर्व्वशः ॥

यान्येताजि मयोक्तानि लिङ्गानि रसगन्धयोः ।

पुष्पितस्य नरस्यैतैः फलं मरणमादिशेत् ॥ ७ ॥

As various kinds of fragrance spring up in a forest furnished with various kinds of trees and creepers, so in the persons of some people are perceived divers kinds of perfumes of flowers, going under the name *pushpita* (blossomy). A *pushpita* person dies within the space of a year. In the same way, any particular perfume or malodour that springs from the body of an individual, is also called a *pushpita*. This one also expires for certain within that same year. If the patient



smells of sandal, *Kura*, *Tagara*, *Aguru*, honey, flowers, urine, excreta, a corpse, or any of various other objects, this augurs ill for him. Broadly speaking, if any unnatural or unusual smell comes out of the body of a person, whether it be fair or foul, this must be known as a sign of death. Such a person's life does not even stretch to the other side of that very year. We have thus treated of the knowledge of smells; we shall now enter upon the subject of tastes. At the last stage of a person's mortal pilgrimage the flavours of his body are quite other than what they were during the natural condition of his system; one flavour tastes very pleasant, while another is the reverse of delightful. Need there is none, however, to actually taste the flavours; their respective characters are capable of being ascertained through inference. When the flavours of the body turn horribly distasteful, gad-flies, flies, knats, and ants move away from beside the body of the patient; while if the flavours are exceedingly sapid, flies, etc. do not seek to shun the patient's person,—nay, even when the patient, having bathed, has smeared his person with some ointment, they sit down upon it. From the appearance of all those symptoms that I have mentioned above as connected with flavour and smell pertaining to a *pushpita* person, one should authoritatively assert that death is imminent. 7.

कतमानि शरीराणि व्याधिमन्नि महासुने ।  
 यानि वैद्यः परिहरेद् येषु कर्म न सिध्यति ॥  
 इत्यावेयोऽग्निवेशेन प्रश्नं पृष्टः सुदुर्वचम् ।  
 आचक्षते यथा तस्मै भगवांस्तन्नबोधत ॥  
 यस्य वै भाषमाणस्य रुजत्पूङ्गसुरो भृशम् ।  
 क्लृप्तञ्च च्यवते सुक्तं स्थितं चापि न जीर्यति ॥  
 बलञ्च ह्रीयते यस्य तृष्णा चाभिप्रवर्द्धते ।  
 जायते हृदि शूलञ्च तं भिषक् परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 हिक्का गम्भीरजा यस्य शोणितञ्चातिसार्यते ।  
 न तस्मै भेषजं दद्याद् स्मरन्नावेयशासनम् ॥  
 आनाहञ्चातिसारश्च यमेतौ दुर्बलं नरम् ।  
 व्याधितं विशतो बोधौ दुर्लभं तस्य जीवितम् ॥  
 आनाहञ्चैव तृष्णा च यमेतौ दुर्बलं नरम् ।  
 विशतो विजहत्येनं प्राणा नातिचिरात्तरम् ॥  
 ज्वरः पौष्वाङ्गिको यस्य शुष्कः कासश्च दारुणः ।  
 बलमांसविहीनस्य यथा प्रेतस्तथैव सः ॥  
 यस्य भूतं पुरीषञ्च ग्रथितं संप्रवर्तते ।  
 निरुग्णिणो जठरिणः श्वसनो न स जीवति ॥  
 श्वयथुर्यस्य कुक्षिस्थो हस्तपादं विसर्पति ।  
 जातिसङ्घं स संलेप्य तेन रोगेण हन्यते ॥  
 श्वयथुर्यस्य पादस्थस्तथा स्तस्ते च पिण्डके ।  
 सोदतश्चाप्युभे शङ्के तं भिषक् परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 शूनहस्तं शूनपादं शूनगुह्योदरं नरम् ।  
 हीनवर्णवलाहारसोषधैर्नोपपादयेत् ॥

जरोमुक्तो बद्धः स्नेह्या नीलः पीतः सलोहितः ।  
 सततं च्यवते यस्य दूरात्तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 हृष्टरोमा सार्द्रमूत्रः शूनः कासज्वरार्दितः ।  
 क्षीणमांसो नरो दूरादुवज्जर्गो वैद्येन जानता ॥  
 त्वयः प्रकुपिता यस्य दोषाः कष्टाभिलक्षिताः ।  
 कृशस्य बलहीनस्य नास्ति तस्य चिकित्सितम् ॥  
 ज्वरातिसारौ शोकान्ते श्वयथुर्वा तयोः क्षये ।  
 दुर्बलस्य विशेषेण नरस्यान्ताय कल्पते ॥  
 हनुमन्याग्रहस्तृष्णा बलह्रासोऽतिमात्रया ।  
 प्राणाश्चोरसि वर्तन्ते यस्य तं परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 तास्यतायच्छते शम्भं न किञ्चिदपि विन्दति ।  
 क्षीणमांसबलाहारो सुसूक्ष्मरचिराक्षरः ॥  
 विरुद्धयोनयो यस्य विरुद्धोपक्रमा मृशम् ।  
 वर्द्धन्ते दारुणा रोगाः शीघ्रं शीघ्रं स हन्यते ॥  
 बलं विज्ञानमारोग्यं ग्रहणीमांसशोणितम् ।  
 एतानि यस्य क्षीयन्ते क्षिप्रं क्षिप्रं स हन्यते ॥  
 विकारा यस्य वर्द्धन्ते प्रकृतिः परिहीयते ।  
 सहसा सहसा तस्य मृत्युर्हरति जीवितम् ॥  
 इत्येतानि शरीराणि व्याधिमन्ति विवर्जयेत् ।  
 न ह्येषु धीराः पश्यन्ति सिद्धिं काञ्चिदुपक्रमात् ॥

The sage *Agnivesha* asked his own spiritual preceptor, the worshipful *Atreya*, this difficult question, "O mighty ascetic, what are those diseased persons that should be renounced by the

physician, and should not be treated by the latter?" Thereat the reverend one replied: "Do thou understand this. He the upper half of whose breast feels pain at the time of speaking, who throws up what he has eaten, and in whose stomach the food remaining is not digested, whose strength wastes away, whose thirst increases, and who, further, has a sharp pain,—meets with his fate inevitably. He who has deep hiccup as well as bloody diarrhea, will certainly expire. If a very enervated person suffering from a disease, is attacked by epistaxis or diarrhea, he can scarcely come off safe. If a weak person has both epistaxis and thirst, his death is near him. Fever in the forenoon, terrific dry coughing, waste of strength, and falling off of flesh, all these occurring together, bring about death. If a diarrheic patient has concomittancy of urine and stool, if his heat disappears, and he has asthma,—he breathes his last. If a person's flux appearing in the abdomen, comes to the hands and feet, he dies of a certainty. He whose hands and feet have flux, the calves of whose feet are tremulous, and whose temples are depressed, will for certain meet with his final hour. Flux in the anus, hands, feet and abdomen, alteration of complexion, loss of strength, and the falling off of the appetite, lead to the destruction of the patient. If yellow, blue, or red phlegm comes



out of the cavity of the heart, the patient's death is certain. When horripilation; wetting of the cloth with urine, flux, cough, fever, and waste of flesh, occur together, the sufferer has his end near. When the three humours are exceedingly 'enraged', and the patient loses his strength and plumpness, the hope of his life must be given up. If after the departure of flux, a diarrheaic fever succeeds, and is in its turn succeeded by flux coming again, and if at the latter stage the patient is greatly exhausted, then, you must know, he will go on his long journey shortly. He who has lost the motor action of his jaws and the tendon forming the nape of the neck, has extreme waste of energy, and has vital power residing only in the chest,—has a short lease of life. Loss of cheerfulness, regret, stupor of the mind, loss of flesh, waste of strength, and lapsing of the appetite—these, occurring together, lead directly to death. When exceedingly serious ailments owing their respective origins to conflicting causes, and severally capable of being removed through contrary treatments,—go on increasing apace, the patient dies of certainty. When his strength, cognition, health, *Grahani*,\* flesh and blood begin to decay speedily, you must infer the approaching decease of the patient. He whose malady increases and whose nature changes all of a sudden, dies out of hand. 8.

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\* The tube of the stomach.

यस्य श्यावे परिध्वस्ते हरिते चापि दर्शने ।  
 आपन्नो व्याधिरन्नाय ज्ञेयस्तस्य विजानता ॥  
 निःसंज्ञः परिशुष्कास्य संविद्धो व्याधिभिश्च यः ।  
 उपरुद्धायुषं ज्ञात्वा तं धीरः परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 हरिताश्च शिरा यस्य लोमकूपाश्च संवृताः ।  
 सोऽस्त्वाभिलाषी पुरुषः पित्तान्मरणमश्नुते ॥  
 शरीरान्ताश्च शोभन्ते शरीरञ्चोपशुष्यति ।  
 बलञ्च ह्यीयते यस्य राजयक्ष्मा निहन्ति तम् ॥  
 अंसाभितापो हिक्का च कर्द्वेनं शोणितस्य च ।  
 आनाहः पार्श्वशूलञ्च भवत्यन्ताय शोषिणः ॥  
 वातव्याधिरपस्मारी कुष्ठी शोफो तद्योदरी ।  
 गुल्मी च सधुमेही च राजयक्ष्मी च यो नरः ॥  
 अचिकित्स्या भवन्तेऽत्रे वलमांसक्षये सति ।  
 अन्येष्वपि विकारेषु तान् मिषक् परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 विरेचनहृतानाहो यस्तृष्णालुगतो नरः ।  
 विरिक्तः पुनराध्माति यथा प्रेतस्तथैव सः ॥  
 पेयं पातुं न शक्नोति कण्ठस्य च मुखस्य च ।  
 उरसश्च विशुष्कत्वादयो नरो न स जीवति ॥  
 स्वरस्य दुर्बलीभावं हानिञ्च बलवर्णयोः ।  
 रोगवृद्धिमयुक्त्या च दृष्ट्वा मरणमादिशेत् ॥  
 जर्द्वंश्वासं गतोष्माणं शूलोपहतवङ्क्षणम् ।  
 शमं चानधिगच्छन्तं बुद्धिमान् परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 यं नरं सहसा रोगो दुर्बलं परिसृज्यति ।  
 संशयप्राप्तमात्रेयो जीवितं तस्य मन्यते ॥

निष्ठुते यस्य दृश्यन्ते वर्णां बद्धविधाः पृथक् ।

तच्च सीदत्यपः प्राप्य न स जीवितुमर्हति ॥

पित्तमुष्णानुगं यस्य शङ्खौ प्राप्य विमूर्च्छति ।

सरोगः शङ्खको नाम्ना विरात्राद्धन्ति जीवितम् ॥

सफेनं रुधिरं यस्य मुहुरास्यात् प्रमुच्यते ।

मूलैश्च लुप्यते कुक्षिः प्रत्याख्येयः स तादृशः ॥

बलमांसक्षयस्तीव्रो रोगवृद्धिररोचकः ।

यस्यातुरस्य लक्ष्यन्ते तीक्ष्णहानि न जीवति ॥ ६ ॥

He whose eyes are brown, or yellow-hued, and are bereft of sight, has a fatal disease. Loss of consciousness, sores in the face, and a complication of ailments, lead to the death of the sufferer. The prominence of green blood-tubes, stoppage of the pores of the skin, and an inclination for acid substances, bring a patient ill of a bilious distemper to death's door. Flux at the hands and feet and a gloss thereon, dryness of the other members, and loss of strength,—indubitably bring destruction down upon a phthysical patient. In phthisis, pain in the shoulders, hiccup, vomitting blood, epistasis, and sharp pain in the sides, certainly lead to death. In these eight diseases,—*viz.*, gout, epilepsy, lepra, flux, bowel-complaints, *gulma*, *madhumeha*, and phthisis, if there is loss of strength and flesh, death will occur speedily ; in other ailments as well, if the sufferer loses strength

and flesh, his recovery is difficult. If after epistaxis has been stopped through the use of purgatives, there is extreme stress of thirst, and if epistaxis again raises its head, then the death of the sufferer nothing can hinder. If in consequence of the dryness of the mouth, the throat and the chest, the patient cannot swallow even a liquid substance, then the hope of his life must be given up. Weakness of voice, loss of strength and complexion, and increase of the disease—these simultaneously occurring, death must be known as near. Breathing upwards, disappearance of heat, severe sharp pain in the groin, and stupor of the senses, being present, death must be judged as not very far. He whose cast-off cough shows divers colors, and sinks on being thrown into water, is even still more sure to pay his debt to nature. If Bile going in the wake of the heat of the system, takes refuge in the temporal region, and assimilates itself with the latter, then is produced the head-disease going under the name of *Sankha*. A person attacked by this disorder, expires in three days. He through whose mouth froth mixed with blood momentarily comes out, and in whose loins there appears a severe sharp pain, must be known to be near his exit. Excessive loss of strength, waste of flesh, and gradual increase of a disease, indicate that the sufferer's life will not last more than three days." 9.



स्वप्नेषु नग्नान् सुख्णान् रक्तवर्णान् स्वराष्ट्रान् ।  
 व्यङ्गान् विह्वलान् क्षणान् सपाशान् सायुधानपि ।  
 वल्लतो निम्नतश्चापि दक्षिणां दिशमाश्रितान् ॥  
 सहिषोद्वेखरारूढान् स्त्रीपुंसो यस्तु पश्यति ।  
 स स्वस्थो लभते व्याधिं रोगी यात्येव पञ्चताम् ॥  
 अधो यो निपतत्युच्चाज्जलेऽग्नौ वा विलीयते ।  
 श्वापदैर्हन्यते योऽपि सत्स्याद्यैर्गिलितो भवेत् ॥  
 यस्य नेत्रे विलीयेते दीपो निर्वाणतां व्रजेत् ।  
 तैलं मुरां पिवेद्वापि लौहं वा लभते तिलान् ॥  
 पक्वाक्षं लभतेऽस्नाति विशेत् कुण्डप्रञ्च मातरम् ।  
 स स्वस्थो लभते व्याधिं रोगी यात्येव पञ्चताम् ॥ १० ॥

Sārngadhara says :—He who sees in a dream a naked, bald person clad in sable or red apparel ; seeming to be mocking ; having deformed limbs of a dark hue ; holding a cord and weapons ; appearing to search something or be slaying some animal ; standing on the south ; or who sees a female mounted on a buffalo, a camel or an ass,—when hale, lapses into an ailment ; or if ill, dies of the disease. The person that (dreams that he) is falling down from a mountain or any other elevation, or that he is being transfused into water or fire, slain by some ferocious beast, or swallowed up by a fish, etc., or that his two eyes are abolished ; or that a lamp is put out ; or that he is drinking oil or wine ; that he is having and eating

up iron, sesame or sweetmeat balls ; or that he is entering into the room of his mother,—if healthy, comes by a distemper ; or if already ill, breathes his last. 10.

सद्यस्तितिक्षतः प्राणान् लक्ष्णानि पृथक् पृथक् ।

अग्निवेशं प्रवक्ष्यामि संष्टो यैर्न जीवति ॥

वाताशीला तु संवृत्ता तिष्ठन्ती दारुणा हृदि ।

तृष्ण्याभिपरीतस्य सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

पिण्डके शिथिलीकृत्य जिह्वीकृत्य च नासिकासम् ।

वायुः शरीरे विचरन् सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

भ्रुवौ यस्य च्युते स्थानादन्तर्दाहश्च दारुणः ।

तस्य हिक्काकरो रोगः सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

क्षीणशोणितमांसस्य वायुरुर्द्धगतिश्चरन् ।

उभे मन्ये समायस्य सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

अन्तरेण गुदं गच्छन् नाभिञ्च सहसानिलः ।

क्षयस्य वङ्क्ष्णौ गृह्णन् सद्योसुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

हृदयञ्च गुदञ्चोभे गृहीत्वा मारुतो वली ।

दुर्बलस्य विशेषेण सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

वङ्क्ष्णौ च गुदञ्चोभे गृहीत्वा मारुतो वली ।

श्वासं सञ्जनयन् जन्तोः सद्योसुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

नाभिं वस्तिं शिरो मूर्ध्नि पुरीषञ्चापि मारुतः ।

विवध्य जनयन् मूलं सद्यो सुष्णाति जीवितम् ॥

भिद्येते वङ्क्ष्णौ यस्य घातमूलैः समन्ततः ।

भिन्नं पुरीषं तृष्णा च सद्यः प्राणान् जहाति सः ॥

शरीरं शोफिनं यस्य वातशोफेन देहिनः ।

भिन्नं पुरीषं तृष्णा च सद्यो जह्यात् स जीवितम् ॥

आमाशयसमुत्थाना यस्य सप्तात् परिकर्त्तिका ।

तृष्णा गुदग्रहश्चोन्नः सद्यो जह्यात् स जीवितम् ॥

पक्वाशयमधिष्ठाय हत्वा संज्ञाञ्च मारुतः ।

कण्ठे पुर्व्वरकं कृत्वा सद्यो हरति जीवितम् ॥

दन्ताः कर्द्दमचूर्णाभाः सुखं चूर्णकसन्निभम् ।

सिप्रायन्ते च गात्राणि लिङ्गं सद्यो मरिष्यतः ॥

तृष्णाश्वासशिरोरोगमोहदौर्बल्य कूजनैः ।

सृष्टः प्राणान् जहात्याशु शकृद्भेदेन चातुरः ॥ ११ ॥

Next Aguivesha speaks of symptoms betokening death in a day.

If there is a terrific *Vâtashtilâ* in the chest accompanied by extreme thirst, the patient dies in a day. If the calves of the legs become loose through the agency of air, the nose turns awry, and the entire frame is overpowered, then the sufferer expires the same day. The lapsing of the eye-brows from their locality, furious internal burning, and hiccup, foreshadow death during the day. Extreme feebleness of blood and flesh, and the throwing upwards by air of the tendon forming the nape of the neck,—herald death in a day. If the air resorting to the anus and navel of the patient, seizes upon the groins, then death during the day must take place.

If air growing furious assails the chest and the anus of the patient, and if in consequence of this, he grows very, very weak, then will he expire within the limits of that very day. If air overpowers the groins and the anus, and if there is hard breathing present, death occurs in a day. If the navel and the hypogastric and pubic regions, as well as the head, the urine and excreta are overcome by air, and if at the same time there is sharp pain, life becomes extinct in a day. If the groins, severely sore in consequence of sharp pain brought on by air, bring on looseness of the bowels, and thirst, there is death in a day. He whose body is overcome with flux consequent on the influence of malign air, and who has looseness of the bowels, dies within that day. If when one has dysentery, there are sharp shooting pain in the rectum and severe soreness at that part, they are the signs of death taking place within a day. If air coming to the stomach, deprives one of one's senses, and produces rattling sounds in the throat, the person loses his life in a day. If the color of the teeth is like that of powdered clay, the face looks white like lime, and the body is covered with sweat, death follows in a day. Thirst, hard breathing, aching in the head, stupor, debility, the emission of indistinct sounds, and looseness of the bowels, betoken death within a day. II.



ललाटे मूर्द्ध्नि वा वस्तौ नीला यस्य प्रकाशते ।  
 राजी बालेन्दुकुटिला न स जीवितुमर्हति ॥  
 प्रवालगुटिकाभास यस्य गात्रे मसूरिकाः ।  
 उत्पद्याशु विनश्यन्ति न चिरात् स विनश्यति ॥  
 ग्रीवावमर्द्दी बलवान् जिह्वाश्वयथुरेव च ।  
 व्रन्नास्यगलपाकश्च यस्य पक्वं तमादिशेत् ॥  
 संभ्रमोऽतिप्रलापोऽतिभेदोऽस्यामतिदारुणः ।  
 कालपाशप्ररीतस्य त्वयमेतत् प्रवर्त्तते ॥  
 अहासग्रहसनो मुह्यन् प्रलेदि दशनच्छदौ ।  
 शीतपादकरोच्छ्वासो यो नरो न स जीवति ॥  
 आह्वयन्तं समीपस्थं स्वजनं जनमेव वा ।  
 महामोहावृतमनाः पश्यन्नपि न पश्यति ॥  
 अतिप्रवृद्ध्या रोगाणां मनसश्च बलक्षयात् ।  
 वाससुत्सृजति क्षिप्रं शरीरी देहसंज्ञकम् ॥  
 वर्णस्वरावग्निलं यागिन्द्रियमनोबलम् ।  
 ह्रीयतेऽसुक्षये निद्रा नित्या भवति वा न वा ॥ १२ ॥

If blue streaks resembling the crescent moon appear on the forehead, the head, or the abdomen, this must be understood as a fatal sign. His death is at hand on whose person coral-like poxes appearing, fade away. If one's neck getting twisted, has very great pain, if there are flux and *Vradhna* in the tongue, and the mouth and the throat are ripe, death is imminent. Extreme flurry, extremely incoherent talk, and extreme

pain in the bones, these three being present, death must be known as near. Laughing without any reason, licking of the lips, and coldness of the hands, feet, and the breath, are the signs of a speedy death. The person whose extinction is at hand, having his senses overspread with a mighty stupor, cries out loudly ; he does not, seeing, see a person beside him. Excessive increase of an ailment, and loss of mental strength, are signs of a speedy death. Loss of power of the hue, the voice, the appetite, the organs of speech, the organs of perception, and the mind, and uninterrupted slumber, or, on the other hand, an entire absence of sleep, are the signs of death. 12.

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*FINIS.*  


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